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Yule Trees Reach Iceland; Iraq Government Resigns; Roosevelt-Marshall Confer

The World's Day—December 23, 1943

Boston: Yule Trees Reach Troops in Iceland

Two dozen Christmas trees from Boston have reached American soldiers in Iceland, the Boston Red Cross learned today. Complete with trimmings, the trees were sent some weeks ago in response to a plea from the troops. [Page 2.]

The E. W. Grinnell Award of $100 was given Arthur Leroy Collins, a Negro boy and Boston Public Latin School senior, today, for excellence in scholarship, school spirit, and adjustment to life. The 16-year-old youth is an upstanding athlete and top-ranking scholar.

Mayor Tobin spent the entire day today at the city's home for the aged on Long Island, helping to celebrate Christmas. The Mayor took with him a group of entertainers who were to sing and put on vaudeville skits.

Average weekly wages of workers in 2,084 representative Massachusetts manufacturing plants reached an all-time high of $43.90 in November, figures released by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries disclosed today.

East Boston ferries will remain at their piers all day Christmas, to give the crews an opportunity to spend the holiday with their families, George G. Hyland, Commissioner of Public Works, announced today. Sumner Tunnel will continue in full operation.

Europe: BBC Reports Iraq Cabinet's Resignation

Resignation of the Government of Iraq is reported by the BBC in London, which states that Prime Minister Nuri Es-Said Pasha has handed his resignation and that of his Cabinet to the Regent, Abdul Illah. It is expected that a new Cabinet will be formed promptly.

Russian parchutists have landed in the Baltic States and leaflets have been dropped urging the population to take up arms against the Germans, the Stockholm newspaper Afton Tidningen reports.

Gen. Jean de Lattre de Dassigny, who recently escaped from a German prison camp in France, has arrived in Algiers from London. He was received by Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

A food shortage threatens in Southern Italy, the Allied Military Government has disclosed. The shortage is attributed to the destruction of the wheat crop and flour mills by retreating Germans. AMG authorities said that some of the heavily populated cities may suffer extreme hardship this winter.

Washington: Roosevelt Confers With Marshall

President Roosevelt conferred with Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, just back from a circuitous return trip from the Cairo and Teheran conferences by way of Australia, the Solomons, and Hawaii. Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to Mr. Roosevelt, joined the President and General Marshall and later Secretary of War Stimson came over to sit in on the conference.

War Manpower Chairman Paul V. McNutt has been informed by President Roosevelt that pre-Pearl Harbor fathers employed by the Federal Government are to be given the same consideration for occupational deferment from the draft accorded fathers in private employment.

President Roosevelt's address tomorrow afternoon to the nation and to United States fighting forces throughout the world will be carried by a world-wide radio hook-up. In addition to all American networks, the entire system of the BBC, Australian, and New Zealand networks and stations in Algiers, Palermo, Bari, Naples and India will radiocast the address. Mr. Roosevelt is to speak at 3 p. m. eastern war time, from his Hyde Park, N. Y., home.

President Roosevelt signed legislation freezing social-security taxes at the present rate of 1 per cent for 60 days starting January 1 and permitting the duty-free importation for 90 days of grains to be used for feed.

Segregation of races on railroad trains, where equal accommodations and services are provided, does not constitute "unlawful discrimination," the Interstate Commerce Commission has ruled. In dismissing a complaint filed by 18 Negro seamen against the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, the I. C. C. said the right of a railroad to maintain rules separating white and Negro passengers had been upheld by court decisions.

National: Shipbuilding Strikers Flout WLB Edict

Approximately 1,000 A. F. of L. craft unionists at the American Shipbuilding Company's West Side yards in Cleveland, Ohio, ignored a regional War Labor Board ultimatum and failed to return to work on the 7:30 a. m. shift. A company spokesman said 386 men reported. The walkout, now in its eighth day, was precipitated by the discharge of the chief steward of 11 unions and has stopped production of small warships.

Christmas trees are selling in New York City stores at 50 per cent below last year, prices ranging from 50 cents for a three-foot tree to $2.75 for eight-footers which retailed for as much as $12 last year.

Most of Detroit's war workers will get their first two-day holiday this Christmas week end since the war began, a survey by the Automotive Council for War Production discloses. The only exceptions are a few departments which are behind in production schedules.

The Aluminum Ore Company, East St. Louis, Ill., will reduce production by 10 per cent because of a heavy accumulation of aluminum stocks throughout the country, Donald H. Tilson, works plant manager, announced. The subsidiary of the Aluminum Company of America reduces bauxite to alumina, the aluminum oxide from which the metal is produced.

Capt. John A. Gaffney, who rose from a private in the ranks through 20 years' service, has been named Superintendent of New York State Police by Governor Dewey. He has been acting Superintendent since the retirement of Maj. John A. Warner.

The Niagara Frontier Division plants of Bell Aircraft Corporation have reduced their total working force 10 per cent since Sept. 1, the company disclosed. The reduction was accomplished by replacing few of the workers who quit, go into the armed services, or obtain releases to go into other war plants, the company said. Several hundred workers have been laid off, it added.

Americas: Mexican Deputies Get Biggest Budget

A national budget for Mexico for 1944, increased to $220,000,000 from the $140,000,000 for the current year, went to the Chamber of Deputies from President Avila Camacho. The largest increase was in the payment of the public debt, boosted from $19,000,000 to $57,000,000, including payment on the foreign debt under an agreement with bondholders. The budget, largest in Mexico's history, will be financed from present taxes.

The Argentine Government Press Bureau announced that Capt. Riccardo Vago, Minister of Public Works, had resigned, and that Vice-Admiral Benito Sueyro, Minister of the Navy, would assume the portfolio temporarily.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts: Page 1, Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

Fair and Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Train Service 'All Sold Out' For Holiday

'Standing Room Only' the general response to inquiries regarding Christmas transportation.

"Sold Out" or "Standing Room Only" and few if any cancellations expected, is about all New England's major transportation lines have to offer today for those trying to get last-minute reservations "home" for the Christmas holiday.

Beginning Christmas Eve, one of this region's greatest travel movements will get under way with thousands of New Englanders elbowing and pushing through crowded rail, air, and bus terminals for their respective transportation home.

At the same time an equal number of people will be pouring into the North and South Stations, the East Boston Airport, and bus terminals from the Middle West, the South, and New York.

Servicemen and women by the hundreds will be among the milling crowds bound for their homes on a brief Christmas furlough. While no priorities are given these men and women in the armed services, transportation companies urge civilians to give the uniformed personnel the "right of way" in order that they may not be deprived of a visit home before being shipped overseas.

Limited Equipment

Because the Office of Defense Transportation has ruled that railroads cannot put on extra trains to handle holiday crowds the rail lines must take care of thousands of additional travelers with limited equipment. That this equipment will be taxed to overflowing is now one of the chief problems facing the railroad lines.

Ticket sales have been the heaviest in years, both the Boston & Maine and the New Haven Railroad reported today. As far back as two weeks ago the ticket rush for Pullman space began, one rail official said, adding that there wasn't a seat or a sleeper berth left early this week.

New England's railroads have not been caught unprepared for the Christmas rush. They expect crowded coaches, delays, and certain inconveniences for passengers. However, if people are patient, by one means or another, the railroads will get them to where they are going.

Little Baggage Urged

People were asked to carry as little baggage as possible, checking most of it on cars provided for that purpose. Also those who found they couldn't make their planned trip at the last moment are asked to send in cancellations of space promptly so that someone else may use it.

While the railroads will carry the largest percentage of the Christmas holiday travel, the airlines and bus companies are being equally taxed for accommodations.

Northeast Airlines serving New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine, as well as some Maritime points in Canada, are booked full for the holiday. Reservations for space for Christmas have been made as far back as October, it was pointed out by a Northeast official.

Allies Step Up Air War on All Fronts; Russians Crack Vitebsk Defense Line; Washington Denies 'War Is About Over'

Heavy losses forecast in next few months of war; Complacency on home front hit.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—High officials of the Government are known to be deeply disturbed over continuing home-front complacency and they warned today that American casualties during the next few months of the war may reach 400,000.

This complacency, in the view of one of the most respected leaders of the Administration, is reflected in:

1. The easy mood that the war is about over.
2. The ill-informed optimism that victory will be easy and that Germany may crack up internally any time now.
3. The tendency of some of industry to want to get back to peacetime production.
4. The unabated demands of many sections of labor to demand higher wages at the expense of general welfare.
5. The pressure-group forces bullying Congress to force up commodity prices regardless of the imminent dangers of inflation.
6. Congress's disregard of the need of higher taxes to avert inflation and the passage of a tax bill only one fifth the size the Treasury recommended as minimum.
7. The resistance of important business spokesmen to the War and Navy Departments' renegotiation of contracts in order to put some decent restraint on war profits and the inclusion in the tax bill of such restrictions on renegotiation as practically to prevent the Government from correcting such abuses.

Cruel Candor Needed

It is the judgment of officials close to the President—and it is understood that Mr. Roosevelt is in full agreement with them—that some pretty cruel candor on the part of Army and Navy news and newsreel releases are needed to combat a sense of easy-going apathy and a lack of understanding that the greatest efforts, the most costly operations and the hardest struggles still lie ahead.

President Roosevelt is expected personally to intervene to guarantee the release of an uncut version of the Tarawa battle motion pictures to drive home to all the people the true hardships faced by the invaders. There have been forecasts in unofficial quarters that a "prettied-up" version might be released.

It was this color film, among other developments, which caused high officials to point out that any invasion of Europe will inevitably be costly in lives and to say that the people should be made aware of that in advance. It was observed that the Japanese fortifications at Tarawa, installed

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United States Army Signal Corps from Harris & Ewing

Allied Logistics Meet Mud

Moving equipment and supplies across the present muddy terrain of Italy is a major problem of the Allied armies facing the Nazis on the Italian front. Here is pictured, left background, a blown-out bridge, with a muddy by-pass choked with traffic as a result of the bogging down of a 90 mm. antiaircraft gun, which has partially slipped off what is being used as a road. The 2½-ton truck in the foreground is managing to squeeze through and avoid a dangerous tie-up.

Tito: Symbol for Postwar Europe; Yugoslav Demand Pressed on Allies

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Allied acceptance of a popular resistance movement, which had been granted grudgingly and with qualifications to the French of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, was accorded heartily, openly, and completely to the fighting Partisans of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) of Yugoslavia this week.

There is no formal recognition of his organization as being a government. In accordance with the established Anglo-American formula, such recognition is reserved for the governments which will be approved by popular referenda after the liberation is complete. But every form of military and public acceptance short of recognition as a government was complete this week. The Partisan movement stands out today as the first spontaneous resistance movement to develop inside the German lines and win the full stature of outside Allied acceptance.

Acceptance consisted not so much in what was done as in the fact that past actions were permitted to be known by the public along with release for publication of the first detailed accounts of the heroic struggle by which a handful of cafe plotters in Belgrade have grown into an army which numbers a quarter of a million men and now controls the bulk of the Yugoslavian countryside.

The steps which led up to it were cautious. It began last May when a British military mission was dropped by parachute among the Partisans during the course of a violent battle. Since then Americans have been added to the mission and regular liaison by radio and air has been established. On the basis of reports from these missions a group of Partisans recently was invited to Cairo for further discussion of mutual interests and the means of furthering them.

High Commands Impressed

The results of these exchanges impressed both the British and American High Commands. There were ample political obstacles, not the least of which was the fact that Marshal Broz was reputed to be a Communist and the movement includes a sprinkling of other Communists. Another obstacle was the existence of a Yugoslavian Government in exile still officially recognized in London, Washington and also Moscow.

These were considerations comparable to those which delayed full recognition for so long of the de Gaullist French group. But they were outweighed in the higher Allied councils by the extraordinarily impressive military showing the Partisans have made.

They have an army built out of almost nothing and equipped almost entirely with captured enemy weapons. They have obvious popu-

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Tito Tells King Peter To Remain in Exile

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 23

Denouncing the "hostile attitude" and acts of King Peter's Yugoslav Government in exile, Marshal Josip Broz's (Tito's) Council of Liberation has ordered Peter's regime deprived "of all its rights" and has "forbidden" the young King to return home until after Yugoslavia is entirely liberated.

The strongly worded declaration came as the Allies were giving military aid to Marshal Tito in his war against the Germans and attempting to settle differences between the two Yugoslav factions.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Dec. 23—Neither the Yugoslav Government in exile nor Anglo-American diplomatic representatives have yet come to any decision regarding the unavoidable challenge thrown in their faces by the Partisans' "Anti-Fascist Council of Yugoslav."

In this the forces of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) unconditionally condemn both the present Yugoslav Government and King Peter, and demand Allied recognition of the recently formed National Committee for the Liberation of Yugoslavia.

There is no inclination among Yugoslavs and Allied diplomats assigned to the present Yugoslav Government to underestimate the force of the Partisan ultimatum, but they haven't yet decided what is to be done.

All do agree, however, that the ultimatum destroys the last slim chance for any negotiation by which it was hoped that the person of King Peter might be used as a rallying point to bring together the Partisans under Marshal Broz and the forces under Draja Mihailovic.

Time for Consultation

About all that may be said from Cairo today is that an official spokesman for the Yugoslav Government told me it was unthinkable that the Government would give way in face of such threats, although he frankly con-

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

President Offers to Mediate Railroad Wage Controversy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt today offered to arbitrate the wage dispute between the railroads and the operating brotherhoods if they would agree to abide by his decision. They promised to give their answer later today.

"The war cannot wait," the President told both sides when they reported their inability to reach an agreement, "and I cannot wait. American lives and American victory are at stake."

The President's quoted remarks were made public by the White House. The statement said he was prepared to decide the controversy "immediately" and said his decision "of course must be within the law of the land."

Both sides held prompt separate meetings to see whether they could agree upon the President as the final judge in settling the dispute.

Earlier, after negotiations lasting little more than a half hour, the management and employee representatives broke up and headed for the White House to report their inability to agree.

The carriers are understood to be willing to concede something under the heading of vacations but it fails short of the brotherhoods' demands.

The National Mediation Board, headed by Chairman William M. Leiserson, reported it had consulted the White House about the nonoperating wage dispute and would not take jurisdiction until the President or his stabilization aids authorized mediation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation yesterday invoked its authority to divert rail traffic in the East and South to prevent traffic congestion on any one railway system.

A similar system of diversion to spread traffic evenly over railroad lines west of the Mississippi, the ODT said, had been in operation 10 months. Rerouting in the South will be in charge of J. M. Hood, Southern Regional Director, who will administer the order east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers.

W. G. Curren, Eastern Regional Director, will have authority to reroute rail traffic as necessary east of the Indiana-Illinois line and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers.

Passenger Auto Production Early in 1944 Is Forecast

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Passenger automobile production will be resumed in 1944 and accelerated in 1945 whether the war continues or not, it was confidently predicted in Massachusetts automobile circles today.

Conditions threatening a serious breakdown in highway transportation which the Government cannot afford to ignore will make the return to automobile production on a limited scale at least inevitable next year, in the opinion of Harold J. Moye, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Automobile Dealers Association.

Returning from conferences with Government authorities in Washington, Mr. Moye declared that there was definite concern in the capital over the reduction of passenger cars on the road from nearly 30,000,000 before the war, to a present estimated 20,000,000. That low figure, Mr. Moye stated, is conceded by highest Government authorities to be the danger point in highway transportation.

Has Been Reached

That danger point has been reached, the local automobile expert said, through an average daily reduction of 5,000 automobiles in use in the nation since the war began. In New England, for example, the 8,715 mechanics employed in 2,544 auto repair shops,

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Allied Air Blitz Throttling Supply of New Britain Foe

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NEW GUINEA, Dec. 23—An air-bombardment program of unprecedented scope and intensity in this area timed to coincide with the present invasion of New Britain is gaining momentum along the entire length of Japan's southern defense perimeter.

Extending all the way from Borneo to Rabaul, heavy and medium American bombers, supported by Allied fighters, are pounding their targets with growing regularity and severity. New details disclose the air power which now is being put into play—at present more than 18 major target areas are being bombed.

At least 16 standard types of bomber and fighter aircraft are in operation in the combined South and Southwest Pacific areas. Scores of air strips and dromes extending from Guadalcanal to Nadzab and Finschhafen are being used to mount this air attack effort.

Focus on New Britain

The focus of these attacks naturally is the New Britain area, where Japanese supply must be disrupted and attempts to organize a counterattack both in the air and on the ground against the beachhead at Arawe must be discouraged.

In the past seven days, it is recorded that in air action, nearly 5,000,000 pounds of high explosives have been dropped on southern New Britain. Cape Gloucester, major Japanese garrison and airdrome on the northwest coast, has been bombed during this period with a total of 2,800,000 pounds, or a daily average of 400,000 pounds.

This new bombardment program is causing slow strangulation of Japanese bases all along the line opposing South and Southwest Pacific fronts. In several places recently captured by Allied ground troops, there has been direct evidence that the enemy defending forces have been suffering from malnutrition and lack of sufficient combat equipment.

Barge Traffic Disrupted

This has been due largely to the disruption of Japanese barge traffic, which for some time has been the major means of supplying subsidiary bases anchored on Rabaul.

The Japanese at first supplied

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Eighth Army battles for third successive day to capture Ortona, Nazi 'Stalingrad.'

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Allied air power is being unleashed around the world in awesome proportions. The extent to which this powerful "softening-up" weapon is being employed suggests that major invasion blows are drawing significantly close in all principal war theaters.

In the past three days nearly 5,000 Allied planes are estimated to have been in action over Western and Central Europe.

Today strong waves of bombers and fighters roared across the English Channel to pound Nazi military installations again after American heavy bombers had attacked Northwestern Germany and RAF night raiders had massed-bombed the Western Reich and Northern France.

As London reports assert, the operations over French territory may be directed against "rocket-gun" installations with which the Germans are said to hope to bombard London.

In the Pacific, Allied airmen are hammering every key Japanese position from China to the Solomons and are masters of the air over the entire outer enemy defense perimeter.

Japan's acute concern over this state of affairs is shown in two developments. The heaviest aerial force the Nipponese have sent aloft in weeks—nearly 100 dive bombers and fighters — attacked American forces at Arawe, with negligible results fortunately, and at the same time Premier Tojo solemnly warned the home front that "reinforcement of the air arm is the key to victory in modern warfare."

In Russia, air power is playing a vital role in pacing the Russian winter drives in White Russia and at the mouth of the Dnieper, and in halting desperate new German tank-led counterattacks.

Bad weather has kept Allied pilots temporarily grounded in Italy and the Middle East, but field dispatches report that huge numbers of new bombers and fighters are being assembled throughout the entire Mediterranean area.

In the most important land fighting—that in Russia—the Moscow Radio says the main German defenses before Vitebsk have been cracked and that the First Baltic Army is pouring through the gap "like an avalanche." Vitebsk is now said to be within range of Russian artillery.

The Germans are striving desperately to divert the Russian attack with tank assaults on a 400-mile front from White Russia to the Dnieper Bend, but thus far all their efforts have failed.

In Italy, meanwhile, the Germans have taken a leaf from the Russian book of defensive tactics by converting the tiny Adriatic port of Ortona into a miniature Stalingrad. For the third successive day, the Germans have held the British Eighth Army at bay by fighting from house to house in Ortona. In the center and western end of the Italian battle line, further progress has been made by Allied troops, but on the whole the forward movement remains slow and costly.

Continent:

'Rocket-Gun Coast' Target of Bombs

Both British and American bomber forces have been thrown into attacks against the "rocket-gun coast" of France, it was disclosed, with the RAF's heavy raider fleets for the first time diverted from such targets as Berlin for smashes at targets in Northern France.

An RAF strike at this coast during the night made it evident that

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Ruling on Union Dues Payment Gets Both Support and Attack

Decision of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration to order no more discharges of union members for failure to make union payments under a closed shop contract has evoked both applause and heat from rival labor unions in the split leather area of Peabody, Salem and Danvers.

"It is a wonderful out for us," James F. Dunn, business agent of the former independent union whose strike brought on army occupation of 13 tanneries last month, said today. "We have almost 2,000 members who are not paying dues to the Leather Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. This guarantee to them that their continual refusal will not bring about their discharge."

In contrast the C. I. O. union is preparing a petition to Governor Saltonstall asking the ouster of the members of the State Board, it is announced by Richard B. O'Keefe, its president.

This union has a closed shop agreement with employers under which an employee holds his job on condition of keeping up his union dues and other union payments. Under the contract the State Board was made the judge of whether a man should be let out, and if so, was required to notify the employer to do so.

Under the Board's ruling of last week, the C. I. O. union has now no enforcement agency for this clause of its contract.

The Board withdrew from its obligation to order discharges on receipt of an opinion from Raymond F. O'Connell, counsel for the State Department of Labor and Industries, that the Board had no authority so to act, and if it did, its members individually might be held liable if sued.

While the State Board has stopped enforcing payments, that does not necessarily remove the possibility of some government agency taking over this practice, it is said among labor authorities who believe the New England War Labor Board could pick up where the State Board left off.

Gobble-Obble of Turkey Bird So Far Away It Can't Be Heard

Apparently, a "turkey draw" is the only solution.

That's the way one Greater Boston retailer figured it out after the Government stepped in and requisitioned most of his birds. He had booked more than 400 orders, many with long-time regular customers. Left with only 20 for sale, he called in his customers, held the "draw" and the 20 fortunate ones lugged them off. The others sought substitutes.

Meantime, throughout the area, dozens of other retailers were busily phoning customers who had placed their turkey orders earlier, sorrowfully informing them that the shipments which had been on the way to them had been taken over by the military forces.

Government sources explained that many turkey growers had failed to fulfill their Army contracts, and specifically referred to the case of a big Utah grower who had been unable, during the "Government freeze" of three months, to give the Army its contracted requirements. But, when the "freeze" was lifted, it was reported that he proceeded to deliver to his civilian buyers. Army quartermaster men sent out orders to seize all this concern's shipments.

A number of carloads of Western turkeys, arriving in Boston during the first of the week—destined originally for civilian consumption—were taken over. By way of substitution, geese "hung high" in many stalls in the downtown Boston market district. But, for the most part, "No Turkey" signs were more prominently displayed in nearly every place.

As for other varieties of poultry, ducks were just not to be had. Fowl, capons, and roasting chickens were on hand at some places, but the supplies are daily growing less plentiful, and indications are that before long they, too, will be as scarce as turkeys are today.

Beef is not scarce, but is not as plentiful as it was a couple of weeks ago. Pork remained about the only really plentiful item on the meat list, with prices reasonable, and an extra point bonus—effective today—making roast loins, fresh and smoked hams and shoulders one of the best meat buys in many a Christmas.

Squirrels, Also, Lose Their 'Turkey'

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 23 (AP)—This is a "nutty" yarn but it shows how the war has butted into the annual Christmas celebration of this city's friendly family of 18 squirrels on the common.

For many years the Park Department furnished 100 pounds of Brazilian nuts for the bush-tails but when it was learned that the price had gone from $11 to $38, Brazilian nuts were ruled out.

So, today a group of park employers went into the woods to collect the squirrels' Christmas feast—acorns.

Filene's
BOSTON

So that our employees may be home early on Christmas Eve we are closing at

2:30 P. M. on Friday, December 24

Chandler's

Prints in Spun Rayon

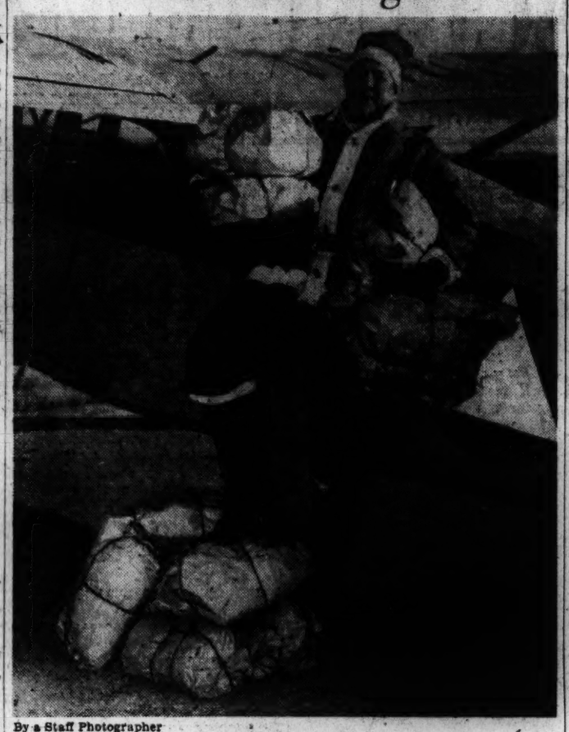
And It Looks Like a "Two-Piecer"!

Simple flattering lines to wear to town or offices. Fun to change with a white dickie, too. A gay jacket effect print, a tiny bow, saddle stitching, and three-quarter-length sleeves. Gored for gracious fullness. Sizes 36 to 46. 4.98

Chandler's Seventh Floor

BOSTON

'Santa' Flies Again



By a Staff Photographer

Familiar Visitor to Lighthouse Keepers

Boston's flying Santa Claus resumed his annual flight to lighthouse keepers along the New England Coast this year. Lieut. Edward Rowe Snow of Winthrop, discharged from the Army Air Service because of war wounds, missed his annual flight last year because he was in Africa with the Army. Gifts were dropped from a Civil Air Patrol plane over 28 lighthouses from Portland, Maine, to Chatham Light, Cape Cod, today. Capt. Paul Dudley of Fitchburg, CAP pilot, flew the Stinson Voyager light plane for "Santa." He started from East Boston at 10 o'clock this morning.

1933—N. E. Coast Is Attacked; Santa Claus on 'Bombing' Raid

"Pin-point" bombing by Santa Claus 10 years ago is recalled by Willard H. Davis, editor of Hotel and Restaurant News, who played "bombardier" in a plane that flew along the New England coast dropping presents at isolated points. Some of the high points in his story follow:

Drag up a three-legged milking stool and I'll unfold the details. As veteran fans of this column will recall, on Christmas Day, 1933, Capt. Bill Wiscipaw, the original, one and only Flying Santa Claus, invited me to be his co-pilot for that year's memorable Christmas Day flight to the lighthouses along the Maine, Massachusetts, New Hamphire and Canadian shores.

We "bombed" 92 lighthouses and Coast Guard stations that day. We took off from East Boston at eight o'clock Christmas morning, and it was eight that night as we flew down out of a snowstorm onto the Boston Airport we had left 12 hours prior. We covered exactly 1,000 miles that day.

The "Bombs"

Our "bombs" were big Christmas packages, gifts of Adriel Bird's La Touraine Coffee Company. The plane was The La Touraine, and Bill flew that ship and others for the company hundreds of thousands of miles. Thousands of hotel men and women were flight guests of Captain Bill and La Touraine in those years.

In those "Christmas Bombs" were toys and candy and trinkets for the kids on those lonely outposts, latest magazines and books and sewing material, and fancy pretty little things for the womenfolk who only get to visit a department store about twice a year, newspapers, warm mittens, and other articles for the sturdy lighthouse men and the Coast Guard patrols . . . the latest dailies, new joke books, and such things that would make such folks happy. . . . Not a thing commercial. Just a Happy Christmas from La Touraine and Cap'n Bill.

But just before I get to my "pin-point bombing facts" let me tell you two things of that trip that stand out so clearly. I remember we visited two Canadian lighthouses, up around Grand Manan. We came in low and fast, circled the lighthouse twice and there, sure enough, was the old lighthousekeeper and his wife, out on the catwalk, one waving Old Glory, the other waving the Union Jack. We "bombed them," dipped our wings and then headed back for Maine waters. . . .

Schoolhouse There

There was a schoolhouse with a teacher, several lighthouse attendants and their families.

As we got ready to "bomb" the teacher and the kids, I saw that they all had American flags. Their heads lifted high, I could see they were singing. And they had their hands in salute position. We flew very low to give 'em a thrill. I could see the school teacher waving a baton as she led the singing. The parents stood by and waved big white cloths, probably sheets and tablecloths. Well, we dropped off three packages there . . . each one a direct hit right in back of the schoolhouse.

Captain Bill's son, Junior, was the bombardier. Today he is flying one of the big ones "over there" somewhere. He was the youngest pilot in Massachusetts when he went with us on that Christmas Day trip.

As we started to climb away from that barren rock out there all by itself, I looked across at Pilot Bill, and unashamed tears were rolling down his bronzed cheeks. But through them he was smiling. . . .

As Bill explained it to me later, he had been flying over that rock for 12 years. He had seen those kids grow up. He was the only Santa Claus they knew. He came in on two wings and plenty of prayers each Christmas morning. He never let them down.

So what? . . . So the guy shed a tear, and so did I. . . .

To relieve that tenseness I pleaded with the skipper to let me do some "pin-point bombing." So Junior came up into the control room and I went back into the ship where the side door was wide open.

"Bombs Away"

I had been given signal instructions. When the skipper waved his hand I was to shove out a "bomb." Swell. The first call came "bombs away" and Bill's hand waved. I shoved a big package out the open door while I held tight to the gear around me. Junior checked the "bombing." I saw him laugh and signal his Dad to turn around and go back.

We did. My "bomb" had gone right through a henhouse, and hens were flying where they had never flown before. We could see the lighthouse keeper and his womenfolk running around trying to gather in the flock. . . . We circled again. This time Junior "bombed" 'em again, and it was a nicely laid egg. . . .

As a bombardier I'll stick to my old Underwood No. 3. . . . I just thought I'd mention it seeing as how we are talking of "pin-point bombing," "bombs away" and bombardiers ten Christmases ago. . . .

'Flying Santa Claus' Resumes His Flight

Boston's "Flying Santa Claus"—alias Lieut. Edward Rowe Snow of Winthrop—today resumed his holiday flight to lonely and isolated lighthouse keepers along the New England coast from Portland, Maine, to Chatham Light, Chatham, Mass.

Unable to fly last year because he was in Africa with the Army, Lieutenant Snow in a Civil Air Patrol plane piloted by Capt. Paul Dudley of Fitchburg took off from Logan International Airport at 10 o'clock this morning. He carried a generous "sack" of packages containing razor blades, candy, socks, a pen and pencil set, newspapers, dried fruits, and other gifts, which will be dropped over to 28 lighthouse keepers. Some packages were attached to paper parachutes.

Kittery Navy Man Reported Missing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Navy Department today listed as missing in action Stuart Emerson Mac Alman, Pharmacist's Mate, First Class, son of Mrs. Margurit E. Gregory Hull of Kittery, Maine.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair and Continued Cold

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold tonight and Friday; Light winds tonight.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cold tonight and Friday.

Massachusetts: Fair, continued cold except slightly colder in extreme southeast portion; diminishing winds tonight. Friday fair and continued cold.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and colder tonight. Friday fair and continued cold.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 9:11 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet. Friday, 9:30 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.

Passenger Car Production In 1944 Forecast

Continued from Page 1

have been cut to an estimated 4,689, a net loss of 47 per cent.

This means that 45.8 per cent of the repair jobs offered to these stations are being turned down or delayed for weeks. Hence the motorist is paying less attention to the squeaks and rattles that imply trouble ahead, and the trouble develops into a major mechanical job requiring hours of labor to correct.

In many instances, the major mechanical trouble puts the automobile off the road for the duration. Regular inspections, lubrication and general upkeep of cars is virtually an impossibility in thousands of cases, Mr. Moye explained. Many garages, he added, are 30 days behind in their repair jobs and will not accept any jobs after 8:30 a. m. Come early means a daily bottleneck at most repair shops.

It was the opinion of Mr. Moye after many consultations in Washington and within motor circles that there will be no such thing as a "victory car." First cars to be produced, he said, will undoubtedly be 1942 models, since the tools and other equipment are being held in stock piles for those models.

Local figures were garnered from a survey of approximately 4,000 repair shops in New England. Reports were also available for the first time, showing that over 24,000 Massachusetts automobiles have gone out of this State to western buyers offering higher prices on the basis of more gasoline.

"Price no object . . . we pay more . . . We don't talk high prices, we pay them . . . wanted good used, not abused cars . . . no ballyho about prices . . ." These are the statements of western buyers trying to entice Massachusetts motorists into their markets.

Losses of local automobiles to western states, however, are of little consequence to Massachusetts, Mr. Moye explained, since a vast immigration of defense workers into this State bringing their own cars with them have measurably offset the outgo.

"When it is considered that the average automobile before the war was from five to eight years old, and only a few are now less than two years old at least," Mr. Moye continued, "it is easy to see the transportation dilemma the nation is approaching. These cars need more and bigger repair jobs, whereas the mechanical manpower shortage is not decreasing. Another year of no new cars under a wartime economy and Government officials can well anticipate a transportation emergency.

"The only feasible way to meet this emergency is to begin a gradual return to passenger car production, getting the motor plants in motion before the war ends for quick acceleration to high gear when hostilities cease."

Yule Trees Rushed To Iceland Troops

Troops in Iceland will have Christmas trees after all. The two dozen trees sent them by the Camp and Hospital Council of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, American Red Cross, have arrived and are now being trimmed.

The Red Cross had the good news today.

American boys stationed in the northland sent an urgent request to the Boston Chapter. "There are no fir trees in all this barren land," they said, "... what is Christmas without a tree? Send us some Christmas trees." The Red Cross complied. They even went further. They sent trimmings—tinsel and colored balls, and icicles, and stars. They sent games and books and athletic equipment and Christmas candy and a ping pong table. Now the folks at the Red Cross feel they can sit back and enjoy their own Christmas—for the boys in Iceland have their trees.

Honors Hero of the Quincy

Official United States Navy

Destroyer-Escort Launched

Sponsoring ceremonies, timed to the late rising of a December sun, sent a new destroyer-escort down the ways of the Bethlehem shipyard at Fore River, Quincy, Mass., today, named for Lieut. Comdr. Eugene E. Elmore, who went down with his ship, the cruiser Quincy, sunk off Savo Island in the South Pacific. His widow, Mrs. Marie L. Elmore of York, Pa., sponsored the craft. Commander Elmore had won the Purple Heart, American Defense and Asiatic-Pacific campaign ribbons, the Fleet Clasp, 1918 Victory Medal, and Second Nicaraguan Campaign Medal.

Wholesale Price-Rise in U. S. Less Than in 22 Other Nations

OPA price control measures apparently have resulted in wholesale prices in the United States rising less than in any of 22 larger countries of the world, with the one exception of Germany—where prices are Government-controlled regardless of economic conditions.

Comparative cost - of - living figures, appearing in the September issue of the League of Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, published by the League Mission at Princeton, N. J., may explain one reason why Germany has managed to keep going despite the heavy air attacks.

Wholesale prices and the cost of living are shown to have risen in all the countries included and in most of the countries wholesale prices have risen more than the cost of living.

The following table shows for the principal countries the position, with respect to the pre-war level, of wholesale prices and cost of living at about the middle of 1943 (January-June, 1939=100 index figure):

		Wholesale Prices	Cost of Living
Canada		137	118
United States		135	124
Peru		205	144
Argentina		198	119
Chile		198	196
Mexico		150	161
Iran	(1942)	350	303
India		314	195
Egypt		250	235
Union of South Africa		149	128
New Zealand	(1942)	145	116
Australia		139	124
United Kingdom		166	130
Germany		109	112
Finland		219	187
Hungary		205	155
Denmark		194	155
Norway		180	151
Turkey	(1942)	521	340
Portugal		238	153
Switzerland		205	150
Sweden		179	149

As will be seen, Turkey's prices and cost of living have risen highest, the index figures soaring to 521 and 340, respectively, based on an index figure of 100 for the six months period, January-June, 1939.

Waste Paper and Scrap Sales To Junk Dealers Are Urged

Selling waste paper, scrap metal, and rags to junk dealers instead of saving them for the community scrap-collections is no hindrance to the war effort, declared Salvage Chairman George G. Hyland today.

"Anything to get in the scrap," is Commissioner Hyland's watchword, and he pointed out today that the scrap gets into the steel mills and the paper mills just as rapidly through the junk dealer as through the municipal scrap bins.

He declared that junk dealers can, in fact, play an important role in providing the various kinds of waste materials used in the manufacture of weapons and equipment for the fighting forces, and he urged Boston householders to make use of the local junk dealers if they find that the more convenient way to dispose of their scrap.

"The waste paper collection drive of last week," Mr. Hyland said, "was a tremendous success and stands as a testimonial and tribute to the patriotism and cooperation of the residents of this city and the press.

"These collections are to be held regularly in the third week of each month hereafter but it is not the intention of the Boston Salvage Committee to take over all of the collection work of waste materials that will be needed for the duration of the war, because we cannot undertake any additional work that is outside the normal functions of the department."

He urged school boys to gather rags and waste paper in their neighborhoods, bundle them properly, sell them to the junk collectors, and invest the money in war stamps.

New Ceiling Prices for Retail Fish Are to Vary With N. E. Trading Areas

The coming dollars and cents prices for retail fish will not be uniform throughout New England but will vary with trading areas and ultimately within a city according to the classes of stores as do prices for other foods, Charles L. Foote, Regional Price Executive for the Office of Price Administration, said here today.

"When we receive the basic price for a species of fish from Washington, as we expect before long, we shall have to work out the figures for the trading areas of this region," Mr. Foote said. "The price in Boston will be different, for instance, from the price in Worcester, because of the cost of transporting fish to Worcester. So it goes through New England, which is divided into ten or a dozen trading areas.

"Also within Boston, for example, we shall have to arrive at different prices for at least two classes of stores, the smaller stores and the larger stores including chains. There will be much detail work to be done here after we hear from Washington. Once the Washington formula is received, it will take about 48 hours to work it out for every section of New England.

"When the first dollars and cents prices went in last spring, 15 people in the OPA office here began work at 2 p. m., worked all through the night, and finished at 8 a. m. the next morning.

"We have to adjust the prices on every bit of food under OPA regulation for every trading area in this region. The public has very little idea of the figuring this requires."

Maine Sergeant Listed as Prisoner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—The name of Staff Sergeant Warren G. McFadden, son of Mrs. Catherine McFadden, Auburn, Maine, was included yesterday in a War Department list of 165 United States soldiers who are held as prisoners of war by Germany.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 31, 1918.

Yuletide Trees Toppled Under Buyers' Strike

New signs were hung up by Christmas tree retailers today.

"Your Choice—25 Cents!"

That's the way one suburban dealer hoped to dispose of his surplus. Previously, the price had ranged much higher. Another, in Boston, had dropped his prices from a range of 50 cents to $3 to 25 cents to $1, with extra large trees at $1.50. But—there were no buyers.

Perhaps it was too cold. The mercury had dropped another 10 degrees. But, the same was true in the wholesale district. The Government reported 28 carloads of trees on the tracks yesterday. Fifty dollars per carload was being asked. But, there were few takers. Some even sold as low as $25 a carload of about 2,500 trees—a cent apiece!

Truckers, with about 250 trees to a load, were asking—but few were receiving—$10 a load. That's about 2½ cents a tree.

Speculators in trees, on whom the regular dealers in trees place the blame for demoralizing the market, sought to skyrocket prices as they did last year. But, apparently, they have been caught on the downward spiral.

Elsewhere, the story seemed about the same. In New Haven, Conn., where Christmas trees were scarce a few weeks ago, and high in price, one merchant set all his stock on fire last night.

"Got too many. Got to make room for chicken," he explained, while offering trees "for free!"

Singing of Carols Is Scheduled For State House Steps

Choirs of several Greater Boston churches, the bellringer group of Louisburg Square, and service men and women are scheduled to gather on the steps of the State House tomorrow evening between 7 and 10 o'clock for a program of carols.

Clarence J. Hill, State Director of the Disabled American Veterans, who announced the carol concert today and whose organization is sponsoring the event, said the choirs of the Church of Christ, Zionist Chuch and Central Methodist Church are participating in the program at the State House. The Park Street Church, he also announced, is sending a vested choir of 75 members.

The event is arranged with the assistance of Francis J. Roche, chief of staff of the Disabled Veterans, and Chaplain George Cavanaugh of the organization. Various service clubs and the Red Cross have been notified, Mr. Hill also said, and have been invited to send groups to the concert.

The concert, he announced, is also to be radiocast over a Boston radio station and is to be broadcast especially to hospitals where men recently back from combat zones are recuperating.

"Cinnamon"!

Made by Slades, purveyors of *quality* spices for 116 years. So it must be good. Costs less, too.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24

open as usual 9:30 a. m.

Closing early at 2:30 o'clock

in the afternoon

Thayer McNeil

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Open: Weekdays Holidays and Sundays
2 to 10 p. m.

All Servicemen and Servicewomen WELCOME

190 Pages Of Riddles In Tax Bill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Senate Finance Committee's complete, unexpurgated edition of the proposed 1943 Revenue Bill became available at the Capitol today, but if one wants to find out what his taxes are to be under it, he'd better see his lawyer.

Be sure he's a good lawyer, equipped with an up-to-date copy of the Internal Revenue code. The 190-page tax bill is divided into titles, sections, sub-sections and sub-sub-sections, which amend entirely different titles, sections, sub-sections, and other parts of the code. The code, incidentally, is loose-leafed, like the dollar-bill section of a taxpayer's wallet.

The arm-chair tax expert who curls up with House Bill 3,687 for a quick preview of next year's bad news is brought up sharply by things like this:

"Section 112 (E) (relating to loss from exchanges not solely in kind), is amended by inserting after 'subsection (B) (1) to (5), inclusive,' the following: 'or (9).'"

See?

The text is a disappointing letdown to a promising table of contents. For example, Section 108, billed as "partially worthless debts," throws no light on what to do about that "fin" Uncle Horace borrowed to bet on Landon. Section 307, on the pistol tax, merely instructs the collectors to lay that levy down if the "gat" was purchased for the use of a state, territory or political subdivision thereof.

The Navy Is Proud of Its Olsens

Wide World

Illinois Family Has Contributed Six Officers to Service

The Olsens of Waukegan, Ill., have been added to the list of famous American naval families. The father, Hjalmar Eugene Olsen, who served as warrant officer in the Spanish-American War and as first lieutenant in World War I, had five sons, all graduated from the United States Naval Academy and all officers in World War II. Four of the five sons have been decorated for conspicuously gallantry and service, Lieut. Commander Earl K. Olsen posthumously. Here is the Olsen family, photographed in 1937, when the father was congratulated by Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson. Left to right (seated): Mrs. Olsen, Lieutenant Olsen, Retired, and daughter Anna; standing, left to right: Lieut. Commanders Charles E. and Clarence E., now captain and rear admiral, respectively; Lieut. Earl K., lieutenant commander when killed in action; Lieut. Robert I., now lieutenant commander, and Midshipman Albert R., now lieutenant. Mrs. Olsen now makes her home in Washington with Rear Admiral Olsen, since the passing of her husband.

C. I. O. Loses Retroactive Pay Demand

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Despite warnings by the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Steel Workers of serious consequences, the National War Labor Board last night denied the union's petition for a directive making pay raises under new contracts retroactive to the expiration date of the old agreements.

The union had petitioned the NWLB for an order directing the steel companies to sign an agreement providing for the retroactive payments and providing that current contracts be kept in force pending completion of a new agreement, either by negotiation or on NWLB order.

The NWLB denied the petition on an eight-to-four vote.

Union leaders had warned that unless there was assurance that future wage adjustments would be retroactive, "an extremely serious situation" would develop among the anions' thousands of mmbers.

The steel workers have contracts with about 500 companies. Most expire Jan. 3, and the union has demanded a general 17-cents-an-hour wage increase and a guaranteed annual wage.

The session at which the entire petition was rejected lasted for more than five hours. A Board announcement disclosed that the four public members offered at one point what was in effect a compromise order which said that they could not approve any retroactive payment of a wage adjustment "not within the standards set forth" in the Stabilization Act of Oct. 2, 1942. The compromise was rejected.

Many Cities Glutted With Eggs

CHICAGO, Dec. 23 (AP)—Another example of the tremendous productive capacity of this country's food plant was before the American people today as many cities were glutted with a surplus of eggs.

Hens had joined hogs, which have been moving to market in heavier volume than can be handled by meat processors, in giving their reply to the doleful prophets who earlier this year had asserted the nation was faced with shortages of food.

The hens' answer was in the form of an unprecedented quantity of eggs—a supply which was knocking prices well below Office of Price Administration ceilings in major cities, with stocks piling up in the hands of wholesalers searching for someone to buy them.

Part of the heavy marketings was attributed by poultry dealers to the fact that pullets—young hens—born early last spring were now getting on the egg production line. Output normally expands at this time of year, with a consequent decline in prices, dealers said.

Another factor increasing the volume in consumer channels, dealers asserted, was the lack of any Government program for the purchase of dried eggs for the 1944 season. As a result the egg driers were withdrawing from the market.

The country's agg producing capacity has undergone enormous expansion. There are far more hens on farms than usual and each of them, on average, is laying more eggs than is normally the case.

Dairy Subsidy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Government subsidy to dairymen, averaging about ¾ths of a cent a quart of fluid milk, is expected to be continued a month beyond its Dec. 31 expiration date to prevent a further sharp drop in an already short level of production.

Indicating such action, food administration officials said they had ascertained from Congressional leaders that continuation of the subsidy for a brief period would not violate a congressional agreement that the Administration would inaugurate no new subsidies pending settlement of the food subsidy controversy after the Congressional recess.

The milk subsidy was started in October to compensate dairymen for higher feed and labor costs without raising consumer prices for milk. Its cost to the Government is expected to total about $50,000,000 for the three-month period.

Dairy experts said lapse of the subsidy program might seriously threaten milk production.

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Communists Fill Carnegie Hall In Observing Reichstag Fire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—Communists and Communist sympathizers headed by Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Party, packed Carnegie Hall here last night in observance of the tenth anniversary of the Reichstag fire in Berlin, Germany, and in honor of George Dimitrov, head of the Communis Internationale until its recent dissolution by Premier Joseph Stalin.

Mr. Browder and Louis Adamic, author and president of the United Committee of South Slavic Americans, were the chief speakers, Mr. Browder eulogizing Mr. Dimitrov as one of the leaders in the fight against Fascism. He recalled the stand taken by Mr. Dimitrov at the trial by the German Supreme Court in Leipzig, which resulted in his acquittal, and his subsequent return to Soviet Russia to assume the leadership of the Communist Internationale.

Mr. Browder declared that the program of world democratic unity against Naziism enunciated by Mr. Dimitrov in 1935 was misinterpreted in America and that it met with "the most vicious campaign of slander and misrepresentation." This misrepresentation is now being refuted, he said, "but is not yet dead in America, and until it is killed and buried, we have not defeated Hitlerism."

"The truth is, as Dimitrov explained in 1935," Mr. Browder continued, "not only that the Communists are a part of the democratic camp that must unite to defeat Naziism and its allies, but also that the democratic camp can only win through and escape destruction when it includes the Communists, who are in all cases devoted patriots to their own lands."

"So long as the United States permits the old red-baiting slander against the Communists to circulate as a guiding national policy in American democratic life, so long will it be impossible for our country to pursue fully and without distortions the foreign policy adopted at Teheran which will bring the earliest and cheapest victory over our countries' enemies."

Mr. Adamic described Mr. Dimitrov as one of the courageous heroes of democracy. There are, he declared, "men who do not fear the future whatever may befall them personally."

"Their attitude toward life is a supra-personal devotion to human potentiality. Their integrity radiates from the core which is the very stuff of the future. Their principles come from a passionate belief in mass equality, and their character rises from a human dignity of which they claim no monopoly, since they see it in all people barring those who are both disintegrated and corrupt.

Mr. Adamic said he was asked to speak at the Reichstag fire observance because he was "working in support of one of the grandest developments of the war—one which is right up George Dimitrov's alley—the Jugoslav revolution led by Tito," and in his address he paid high tribute to Yugoslav partisans. He envisaged a south Slavic federation, which, with the consent of the Bulgarians, will include Bulgaria."

Ordnance Plant Workers Indicted

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 23 (AP)—A Federal Grand Jury has indicted 10 employees and former employees of the St. Louis ordnance plant on charges of conspiracy to detraud the Government in the packing and shipment of small arms ammunition, which, it was alleged, had not been properly inspected.

Following the return of the indictments, United States District Attorney Harry C. Blanton filed a civil suit against the United States Cartridge Company, a subsidiary of the Western Cartridge Company, which operates the plant.

The suit asked judgment of $2,000 for each unlawful act alleged to have been committed and, in addition, double the damages sustained by the Government. The amount of the damages, Mr. Blanton stated, was unknown to the Government.

Dispute Settled At Willow Run

DETROIT, Dec. 23 (AP)—Settlement of a dispute that caused a walkout by several hundred foremen at the Willow Run bomber plant of the Ford Motor Company and curtailed production in the manufacturing department by as much as 50 per cent, was announced yesterday.

Details of the settlement were not disclosed.

Emerging from a conference with Ford officials, Robert H. Keys, President of the Foremen's Association of America, an independent union, said:

"All foremen employed at the Willow Run bomber plant are requested to return to their jobs immediately on their respective shifts. The dispute has been settled."

Earlier, a Ford spokesman had reported approximately 500 of 1,100 foremen at the plant were absent from their day-shift jobs, and that in addition to the slump in output of the manufacturing department, subassembly production was off 10 to 15 per cent.

The dispute involved the F. A. A.'s claim to recognition as bargaining agent for the foremen.

Mrs. Elise Fischer

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—Mrs. Elise Peeler Fischer, who passed on yesterday, was President General of the National Society of Colonial Descendants of America. As a young woman she sang with opera companies in Italy and the United States under the name Elise Floridini.

Mrs. Fischer was the widow of Charles Henri Fischer, consulting fire-protection engineer. She was a daughter of Col. Anderson J. Peeler of Austin, Texas, Confederate veteran, and sang in opera for many years as a soprano, making her last appearance with the San Carlos Opera Company at the Academy of Music. After abandoning her musical career, Mrs. Fischer devoted herself to patriotic activities.

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The best of everything men and boys wear.

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Our warm *all-wool* Roadster* overcoats have that "touch of luxury with a satisfying feeling of economy."

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5th Ave. at 41st St.—MUrray Hill 2-8170
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And in Boston. Tremont St. at Bromfield St.—LIBerty 3043

Shreve
CRUMP & LOW COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1800

will close at

2.30 o'clock in the afternoon

TOMORROW

(*Christmas Eve.*)

We will appreciate it if our customers will shop and call for parcels as early in the day as possible. The store will open as usual at 9.30 a. m.

Letter to a Fighting Man

GALLOWHUR CHEMICAL CORPORATION
WINDSOR, VERMONT

SEND REPLY TO. 250 EAST 43d STREET NEW YORK 17, N.Y. LEXINGTON 2-3720

December 14, 1943

Pfc. Maynard Wyman
A.E.S. #12, U.S.M.C.A.S.
Quantico, Virginia

Dear Maynard:

We were sorry to lose you to the service because we felt you had a big wartime responsibility here at the plant. Of course we had to replace you because we are up to our eyes in war work which must go on; but now we can see the end of the war and victory in sight, we think it is time to give a promise to you and to the other men who are in the service.

We, the Gallowhur Chemical Corporation, promise that after the war is over we will provide jobs for twenty-five per cent more employees than we now have, and that this percentage will be made up entirely of men selected from the services.

We will also extend all of these cooperative benefits:

1. A share, over and above your wages and salaries, in the total net profits of the Gallowhur Chemical Corporation.
2. Free insurance and hospitalization.
3. Free retirement benefits.

This is our definite promise and pledge, and it is the strongest way we know to assert our belief that service men rate a priority in our post war planning.

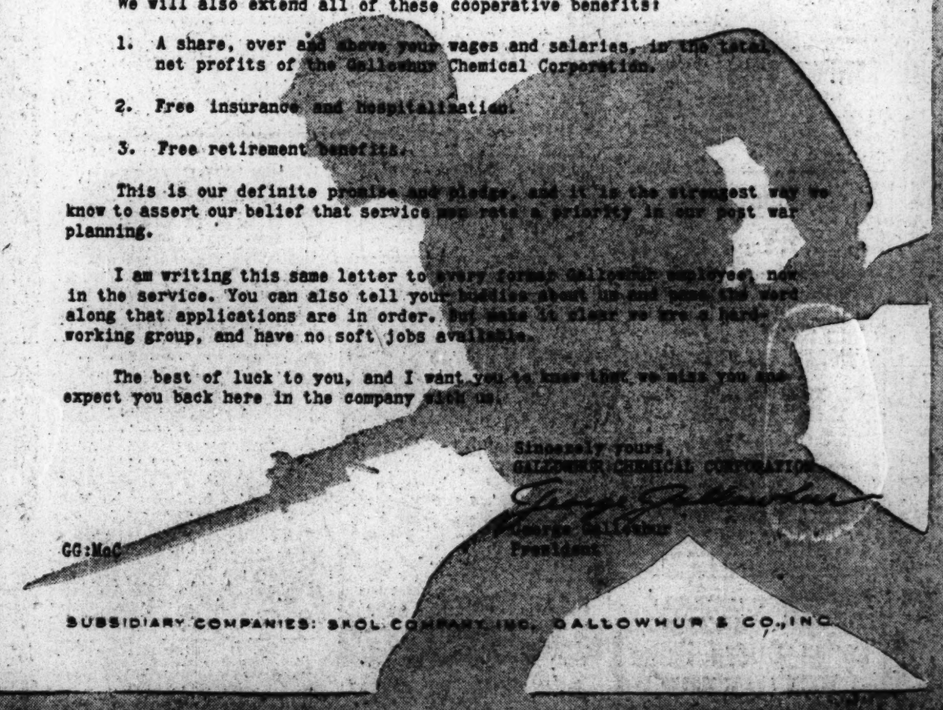
I am writing this same letter to every former Gallowhur employee now in the service. You can also tell your buddies about us and pass the word along that applications are in order. But make it clear we are a hard-working group, and have no soft jobs available.

The best of luck to you, and I want you to know that we miss you and expect you back here in the company with us.

Sincerely yours,
GALLOWHUR CHEMICAL CORPORATION
George Gallowhur
President

GG:MoC

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES: SKOL COMPANY, INC. GALLOWHUR & CO., INC.



WHAT THIS OFFER MEANS
The Gallowhur Chemical Corporation is a modern-ideal organization which provides men and women in laboratories, plants and offices in New York and Vermont. The firm's plants will not provide jobs for a large number of returning soldiers, sailors and marines, but executives and American industry and business is ready to go to work, reconverting to the peacetime economy. This will mean opportunity for all returning veterans to find jobs which will be satisfying and which will provide a reasonable chance of good future security.

If you have any questions, write to us—Gallowhur Chemical Corporation, Windsor, Vermont.

OUR PRODUCTS
Our products to date include:

SKOL, in lotion or cream form, the world's largest selling suntan preparation. Every day that it is used it is helping to fill thousands of orders.

SKOG. A sealer preparation for windshields of automobiles, boats, and airplanes; also for use on large windows, greenhouses and bathroom mirrors.

WHY THIS OFFER IS IMPORTANT
[illegible]

GALLOWHUR CHEMICAL CORPORATION
WINDSOR, VERMONT

'Mashenka' Under Another Name in New York

'Listen Professor' Presented With Dudley Digges Starred

By E. O. Sherburne

NewYork

Milton Baron, in association with Jean Muir and Toni Ward, present Dudley Digges in "Listen, Professor!" with Viola Frayne, by Alexander Afinogenov; translated from the Russian by J. J. Robbins and adapted by Peggy Phillips; directed by Sanford Meisner, setting by Howard Bay, costumes by Lucinda Ballard; at the Forrest Theater.

Wednesday night's audience enjoyed this pleasant, simple Soviet play of the 1936 period, once the spectators attuned themselves to the quiet humanities of its dramatization of the adjustment of the old Russia to the new.

Here was shown in action the participation of the young people—even children—in the ideas of their times. The course of the play exemplified their feeling of social responsibility. Cleverly, as well as tenderly, thanks to Miss Phillips's sympathetic adaptation into English, the author characterizes these youngsters in relation to a professor of ancient life and manners. A hint of caricature—more implied than expressed—provides the flavor of humor that saves the representatives of the new generation from sententiousness. The total effect is that of the reconciliation dramas that once were common in the theater.

* * *

A professor of old-time life and manners reluctantly takes into his home, which is also his study, his granddaughter Masha. Her mother, Vera, having been left a widow and desiring to marry again, wishes to be free of her. This renews the professor's bitterness toward Vera, for he has always felt that she kept his son from becoming the great natural scientist that the young man might have been.

Vera's second marriage being a failure, she comes to take Masha away, but the professor has become fond of the child, and through contact with her and her young friends has gained a new feeling for the times in which he lives. Now, hearing Vera's story, and becoming convinced that his son had done what he most wished in becoming a physician in general practice, he begs Vera to stay in his house with her daughter. She gratefully accepts.

* * *

Dudley Digges fulfills all the requirements of his part as the mellow professor. He is grumpy without being disagreeable, and his transformation from a scholar of antiquities into one who rejoices in the world of today is convincing. "The best of the old and the best of the new, that's it," he declares on returning from the youth meeting where he has been a success as a speaker, much to his delight. He depicts a scholar capable of concentration, but with none of the clichés of the customary absent-minded professor of the stage. He received several curtain calls.

As Vera, Viola Frayne brings a complete human being to the stage. The dramatist has given her a role that does not need to be put over by tricks. She makes a warmly understandable person of this widow and wife who had sought only to live honestly. Susan Robinson is admirable in the moods of happiness and distress that come Masha's way, and Virginia Farmer might have stepped out of one of the Moscow Art Theater's productions as Anya, the forceful servant of the professor.

© Paramount

Mary Martin

Now at the Metropolitan in "True to Life."

Louise Snyder and Vincent Gardiner

In "Abie's Irish Rose," continuing at the Plymouth

© Vitagraph; by Marigold

Julie Bishop

In "Northern Pursuit" at the Paramount and Fenway.

Guild Members Exhibit

A large, miscellaneous display of works by members is now on view at the Guild of Boston Artists.

The artists of the Guild, within the boundaries they willingly place about themselves, can do a good job. They are well disciplined; they are consistent; orderly. They do not fall into the pitfalls of unsubstantial passing fashions. On the other hand, they lack a quality of daring, a fearlessness which can heighten fancy and sharpen ingenuity.

The marine by Alphonse Shelton leaves little more to be desired in painting the tidal flow in total effect. Mr. Shelton has special qualifications for putting the visible scene into paint with unmistakable realism. The lashing breakers come down on the beach with such authenticity that they threaten to wash clear across the frame. His realism carries a shade beyond that of Robert S. Woodward, who combines still-life and landscape by painting a studio window-set with plants and colored glass, looking out on a snow-scene. Mr. Woodward is also articulate but with accentuations and suppressions which enhance the pictorial composition in a decorative way.

Frederick G. Hall possesses noteworthy skill in painting still-life. His choice of objets d'art shows a taste and preference that is characteristic of Bostonian culture. Mr. Hall takes no liberties, tries to report with precision and impersonality what the eye sees. However, his own good taste has influenced the brush, too, for such vivid portrayals do not result from utter objectivity.

The white and yellow roses painted by H. Dudley Hurphy show grace and dignity. Frank W. Benson's picture of wild fowl reveals his keen eye and obedient brush. John Benson's harbor view shows the "subject picture" handled with attentiveness. The lyrical mood is expressed by several members of the Guild when they go into the woods or across a meadow to report what they have seen. Marguerite Pearson's interiors express a quality of sentiment which we have long since come to associate with her name.

There are many water colors and statuettes at the Guild. There are also drawings and prints.

D. A.

On the Stage

The cast of "The Cherry Orchard," coming to the Wilbur, Jan. 10, will include Katherine Emery, Carl Benton Reid, Stefan Schnabel, Rex O'Malley, Eduard Franz, Leona Roberts, Elizabeth Eustis, Lois Hall, A. G. Andrews, and Stanley Phillips.

* * *

"Ramshackle Inn," the mystery play which was at the Wilbur a few weeks ago, with ZaSu Pitts in the leading role, is being rewritten, according to report in New York. The new material will be tested in Norfolk and Richmond, Va., next week.

* * *

William Saroyan's play, "A Decent Birth, A Happy Funeral" will be presented by the Tributary Theater of Boston on Friday, Jan. 14, at New England Mutual Hall.

San Carlo Opera Repertory

The operas to be given by the San Carlo company at the Boston Opera House beginning Sunday afternoon, and the singers who will have the principal roles, are as follows:

Sunday matinee, Dec. 26—"La Traviata," with Stella Andreva as Violetta, Mario Palermo as Alfredo and Carlo Morelli as Germont. George Schick, conductor.

Sunday night—"Rigoletto," with Doris Marinelli as Gilda, Tandy Mackenzie as the Duke, Stephan Ballarini as Rigoletto and Harold Kravitt as Sparafucile. Emerson Buckley, conductor.

Monday, Dec. 27—"La Bohème," with Miss Andreva as Mimi, Sheila Vogelle as Musetta, Mr. Palermo as Rodolfo, and Mario Valle as Marcello. Mr. Buckley, conductor.

Tuesday, Dec. 28—"Aida," with Gertrude Ribla in the title role, Marie Powers as Amneris, Aroldo Lindi as Rhadames and Ralph Pandiscio as Amonasro. Mr. Schick, conductor.

Wednesday, Dec. 29—"Carmen," with Coe Glade in the title role, Ann Robuck as Micaela, Mr. Mackenzie as Don José and Mostyn Thomas as Escamillo. Mr. Buckley, conductor.

Thursday, Dec. 30—"The Barber of Seville," with Miss Marinelli as Rosina, Mr. Palermo as Almaviva, Mr. Morelli as Figaro and Mr. Kravitt as Don Basilio. Mr. Buckley, conductor.

Friday night, Dec. 31—"Cavalleria Rusticana," with Anita Ragusa as Santuzza, Mr. Palermo as Turiddu and Mr. Ballarini as Alfio; followed by "I Pagliacci," with Mary Henderson as Nedda, Mr. Lindi as Canio, and Mr. Thomas as Tonio Mr. Buckley, conductor.

Saturday matinee, Jan. 1—"Faust," with Miss Henderson as Marguerite, Lydia Edwards as Siebel, Mr. Mackenzie as Faust, Mr. Ballarini as Valentine, and Mr. Kravitt as Mephistopheles, Mr. Buckley, conductor.

Saturday night, Jan. 1—"La Traviata," with the same cast as the opening performance except that Mr. Thomas will sing the role of Germont instead of Mr. Morelli.

Sunday matinee, Jan. 2—"La Tosca," with Elda Ercole, and Messrs. Lindi and Valle

Sunday night, Jan. 2—"Il Trovatore," with Virginia Pemberton, Miss Powers, Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Ballerini.

Opera Luncheon

A program by singers of the San Carlo Opera Company will follow the Copley-Plaza Opera Luncheon to be held in the Oval Room at 12:30 Tuesday.

RKO is to make a film version of Xavier Herbert's novel of pioneer Australia, "Capricornia."

London Orchestra Coming

The London Philharmonic Orchestra will tour the United States and Canada next fall under the leadership of Sir Thomas Beecham. New York, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Buffalo, Rochester, Richmond, St. Louis, and Kansas City will be among the American cities visited. The tour will open with concerts in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, and Ottawa.

M-G-M will make a film biography of Richard Harding Davis, war correspondent and playwright.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Press News.
KGOU, 9.13 meg., 48.4 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"Hello, Children." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m
Caracas—6:45 p. m.—Native Songs. YVSRN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—London Calling Europe. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"London Letter." Macdonald Hastings. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English: RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Talk by J. B. Priestley on "Dickens." GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.; GSW, 7.23 meg., 41.4 m.; GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.64 meg., 31 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Wilbur—"Our 21," starring Ruth Gordon. Staged by George S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Colonial — "The Doughgirls," by Joseph Fields. Staged by George S. Kaufman. Featuring Taylor Holmes, Betty Furness, Leila Ernst, Leonora Ulric. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturday at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Abie's Irish Rose," comedy by Anne Nichols. Featuring Donald Brian, James O'Neill. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.
Copley Plaza—Symphony Luncheon. Boris Goldovsky, pianist. 12:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Fired Wife," Robert Paige. 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:30. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers. 2:40, 5:35, 8:15.
Exeter—"Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore. 1:55, 5, 8.
Fenway—"Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn. 12:45, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "Footlight Glamour," Blondie and the Bumsteads. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.
Majestic—"Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable. 10 a. m., 1:53, 5:46, 9:35. "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis, Herbert Marshall. 11:53 a. m., 3:46, 7:40.
Keith Memorial—"Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck, Edward G. Robinson. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:10, 7, 9:55. "She's For Me," Grace McDonald, David Bruce. 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:10, 6, 8:45.
Kenmore—"All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold. 2:35, 6, 9:30. "Carefree," Ginger Rogers, Fred Astaire. 1, 4:35, 8.
Metropolitan—"True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone, Dick Powell, Victor Moore. 10 a. m., 12:30, 3:50, 6:50, 9:40. "Pistol Packin' Mama." 11:43 a. m., 2:33, 5:33, 8:33.
Modern—"You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "Two Yanks in Trinidad."
Orpheum—"Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Southern. Jean Rogers. 9:50 a. m., 12:55, 4, 7:05, 10:10. "The Kansan," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:20.
Paramount—"Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn. 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:25, 9:20. "Footlight Glamour," Blondie and the Bumsteads. 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5:10, 8:10.
RKO-Boston—"Tarzan's Desert Mystery," Johnny Weissmuller, Nancy Kelly. 10:50 a. m., 2:01, 5:03, 7:56, 10:20. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:31, 6:33, 9:15.
Scollay—"Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. 11:05 a. m., 1:40, 4:15, 7, 9:45. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 10 a. m., 12:30, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35.
South Station Theater—"Voice That Thrilled the World," "Swan Lake Ballet." "Babies by Bannister," "Sing Helen, Sing!" "Passing Parade," "Phony Express." "In the Desert," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.
State—"Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Southern, Jean Rogers. 1, 4, 7:10, 10:20. "The Kansan," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:45.
Telepix—"Marines at Tarawa," "Katherine Dunham," "Champions Carry On," "Lew Lehr," "Tropical Sportland," "Hollywood Personalities," "Development of Motion Pictures." Latest news. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.
Uptown — "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. 12:30, 4:15, 8. "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Humphrey Bogart, Bette Davis. 2:05, 5:45, 9:30.
Washington Street Olympia—"Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 9:30 a. m., 12:06, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

Allston—Capitol: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Humphrey Bogart, Bette Davis. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien, Constance Bennett. "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone. 1:45, 8.
Arlington—Capitol: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien. Repeat: "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. "Gentle Gangster," Barton MacLane.
Braintree — Braintree: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "Two Senoritas from Chicago," Jinx Falkenburg. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
Brighton — Egyptian: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor, Lana Turner. 1:50, 5.
Brookline—Brookline Village: "Fallen Sparrow," John Garfield, Maureen O'Hara. "[illegible] a Lifetime." "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Paris After Dark."
Cleveland Circle: "The Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. 1:45, 7:45.
Cambridge—Central Square: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "Texas," William Holden, Glen Ford.
Harvard: "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne, Cary Grant. "Texas," William Holden, Glenn Ford. 2, 8.
University: "Major Barbara," Wendy Miller, Rex Harrison. 2:30, 5:45, 9:15. "A Date With the Falcon." 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.
Dorchester—Dorchester: "Here Comes Elmer," Dale Evans. "It's Love Again."
Codman Square: "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders. 2, 8.
Franklin: "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders. 2, 8.
Everett—Capitol: "Suspicion," 3:32, 9:18. "Joan of Paris," 2, 7:36.
Park: "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "Frontier Badmen."
Hyde Park — Fairmount: "Dangerous Blondes," Edmund Lowe, Evelyn Keyes. "Golden Boy," Barbara Stanwyck. 1:30, 8.
Jamaica Plain — Jamaica: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. "You're a Lucky Fellow, Mr. Smith," Allen Jones, Evelyn Ankers, 2, 8.
Lexington—Lexington: "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney. 2:30, 8:15. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. 3:50, 9:35. (No matinee Christmas Day).
Malden—Granada: "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 1:38, 4:51, 8:05. "Claudia," Robert Young, Dorothy McGuire. 3:13, 6:28, 9:30.
Mystic: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Field. 3:30, 6:30. "Doughboys in Ireland," Kenny Baker. 2:15, 7, 10.
Maplewood: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 3:13, 9:13. "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen. 1:52, 7:52.
Strand: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. 3:05, 8:20. "Sleepy Lagoon," 1:55, 7, 10.
Orpheum: "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin. 3:20, 9:05. "Gals, Incorporated," Leon Errol, Harriet Hilliard. 2:15, 8.
Mattapan—Oriental: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder, 1:45, 7:45.
Medford—Medford: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. "That Nazty Nuisance," Bobby Watson.
Fellsway: "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy, Walter Brennan. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn.
Melrose—Melrose: "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Adiophe Menjou, Martha Scott.
Natick—Colonial: "Too Many Husbands," Jean Arthur, Fred MacMurray, Melvyn Douglas. "Texas," Glenn Ford, William Holden. 1:45, 8.
Needham—Paramount: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "The Fallen Sparrow," Maureen O'Hara.
Newton—Paramount: "Fired Wife," R. Paige. "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. 2, 8.
Quincy—Quincy: "Mystery Broadcast," F. Albertson. "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean, Donald O'Connor 2, 8.
Strand: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Humphrey Bogart, Bette Davis. "That Nazty Nuisance," Bobby Watson. 2, 8.
Somerville—Central: "Above Suspicion," "Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "White Savage," Maria Montez, Jon Hall.
Strand: "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone.
Capitol: "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 1:45, 7:45.
Square: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. "Prairie Chickens," Jimmy Roger.
South Weymouth—Cameo: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
Waltham—Embassy: "Never a Dull Moment," Frances Langford, The Ritz Brothers. "Fired Wife," R. Paige. 2, 8.
Waverley—Strand: "Spitfire," Leslie Howard, David Niven. "Quiet, Please Murder," Gail Patrick, George Sanders.
Watertown — Watertown Square: "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. "A Scream in the Dark," Robert Lowery.
Coolidge: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol.
Wellesley Hills—Community Playhouse: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn.
West Newton—West Newton: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "The Fallen Sparrow," Maureen O'Hara.
Winchester—Winchester: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball. "They Came to Blow Up America," Joan Davis.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

3:00 p. m.—News; Marching to Music.
3:15 p. m.—Listen to Liebert.
3:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands on Parade.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Serenade; Jim Boring.
6:45 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTR Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, news.
3:15 p. m.—"The Night Before Christmas."
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Capt. Robert D. Workman.
4:15 p. m.—"Across the Footlights."
4:30 p. m.—Julia Sanderson's Variety.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—"Digest"; songs.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—"Melody Sweethearts."
7:30 p. m.—Concert Album.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, news.
8:00 p. m.—"The Black Castle"; drama.
8:15 p. m.—Fulton Oursler Reports.
8:30 p. m.—"Human Adventure"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—Gracie Fields' Show.
9:30 p. m.—"Ask Your OPA"; Roundtable.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, news.
10:15 p. m.—"Keys to Melody."
10:30 p. m.—Del Courtney's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—"An American Christmas."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.

Christian Science Program For Friday, Dec. 24

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

COMING in the Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

December 24, 1943

★ THE ARAB WORLD LOOKS WEST By Doris Fulmore

★ SHE BLAZED THE TRAIL FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS By O. K. Armstrong

★ ESPECIALLY DAVID By Arthur Tourgeman

★ "HANDICAPPED" MANPOWER By Simon Drummond

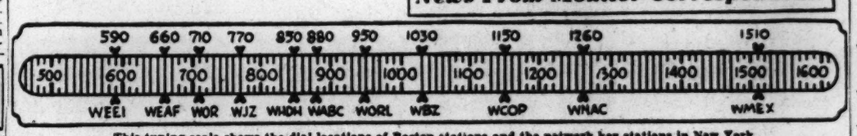
★ ARTIST IN WOOD Hobby of Rhode Island Man Shops, by Tamotsuma George Woodard

ORDER NOW

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1200kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Caribbean; Drama	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	'Night Before Christmas'	Victory Is Your Job
3:30	News; Hollywood	WHDH String Orchestra; guest speaker	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party; Variety show; orch.	Gene Autry; Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"		"Right to Happiness"		
4:00	Broadway Matinee; guest stars; News	Air Express Music	'Backstage Wife'; sk	Capt. R. D. Workman	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	Network program	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30	Network program	Singing Stars	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Julia Sanderson; piano-organ; songs; F Barnes	Freddy Martin's Orch.
4:45	Network program	Singing Stars	'Young Widder Brown'		Alvino Rey's Orch.
5:00	"Five O'Clock Follies"; E Howe;	Air Express Music	'When a Girl Marries'	Musical Roundup	News; L. Clinton's Or.
5:15	Carols; Quartet.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Cinnamon Bear"; sk.	Irish songs
5:30	Carols; Quartet.	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish songs
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	'Page One'; News	'Terry and the Pirates'	News; Geoffrey Harw'd	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	News comments	Newscast	The Melodeers	"Digest"; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	"Jerry and Sky"	Music; Serenader	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	WHDH Studio Orch.	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	'Star for a Night'; gst	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Harry James's Or.	star; guest amateurs	J W Vandercook, news	"Melody Sweethearts".	R. Salinger; News; Talk
7:30	"Mr. Keen"; dr.	Coast Guard Band; Edwin C. Hill, com'tator	Bob Burns, Arkansas Traveler"; Variety	Concert Album	Studio speaker
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; dr.			Fred Lang, news	Studio speaker
8:00	Suspense; drama;	Earl Godwin, news	Fanny Brice; F. Morgan; Hanley Stafford "The Aldrich Family," starring Dickie Jones	"The Black Castle"; dr.	Studio speaker
8:15	Peter Lorre	"Lum 'n' Abner"		Fulton Oursler Reports	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting: 'Should Federal Government Provide Ballot for Soldier Vote?"		'Human Adventure'; dr.	Shep Field's Orch.
8:45	Death Val.; News			'Human Adventure'; dr.	Irish music.
9:00	Major Bowes Amateur program	Buddy Franklin's Orch.	Music Hall; B. Crosby & Co.; Choral Club	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Handel's The Messiah
9:15	Five O'Clock Follies			Gracie Fields' Show	
9:30	Dinah Shore Show;		Jean Davis; J. Haley; Or.; Monty Woolley	'Ask Your OPA'; "Distribution of Meat"	Classical Album: Handel's The Messiah
9:45	dr.; music; guest	Dance orchestra; Songs			
10:00	The First Line	Raymond Gram Swing	Abbott & Costello: Variety show; E. Arnold 'March of Time'; dr.; guest speakers; orch.	Raymond Clapper, news	News service
10:15	The First Line	Sammy Eisen's Orch.		Biographical Sketches.	Polish Information
10:30	"Romance"; Dick	The Symphonette, with M. Piastro, conductor		Del Courtney's Orch.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
10:45	Haymes; g'st; or.			Drama; Music Roundup	Tommy Carr's Orch.
11:00	News; World War 2	News	News; E N Eddy, news	News service	Will Bradley's Orch.
11:15	"Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orch.	Weather; 'Off Record'	Dance orchestra	Red Nichols' Orch.
11:30	Abe Lyman's Orch.	Fishermen's program	Music of New World: "Christmas Folkways"	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Day's End: music
11:45	Abe Lyman's Orch.	Dance Orchestra; News		Enric Madriguera's Or.	Day's End: News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Bill Elliot	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	News service	
7:30	Music; News	'Alarm Clock'; music,	News service	Music; "Band Box"	-N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45	News;Rideout	Music; News	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Shopping talk	Church in the Wildwood	"The Wax Museum"	Talk; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Nancy Lee: wom's pgm	News service	Louise Morgan Int'v'ws	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan Int'v'ws	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air;	Breakfast Club	Pope Pius XII	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	This Living World	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Waltz Time: Music
9:45	Horses' Christmas	Breakfast Club	Between the Lines	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Waltz Time: News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk	"Sweet River"	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"What Shall We Eat?"
10:15	American Stories.	Music; 'Music by Cugat'	"The Open Door"; sk.	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Studio speaker
10:30	News; Caribbean	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Helpmate"; drama	'Yankee Tune Factory'	"Shopping With Marie Mason"
10:45	Bachelor's Childr'n	Tops in Bands	Intermission	Yankee Tune "actory"	
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Kick-Conga!"; Music
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Music for You
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"; dr.	'Spotlight Revue'	Christian Science Prgm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; 'How'	News service; Talk
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Boake Carter, news	Circle C Band
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Circle C Band; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talk'g; News	The Little Show; Rakov's Orchestra; songs	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Air Express; Music	News service	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to the Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Easy Rhythms"	Musical program	"Musical Roundup"	Treasury Star Parade.
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Pgm; News		Cedric Foster, news	Odds and Ends; Music
2:00	Serial drama	Governor & Mayor; talk	"Guiding Light"; drama	News; Musical Roundup	Curtain Time
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Today's Children"; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Curtain Time
2:30	'We Love & Learn'	Concert Hall: record'gs	"Light of the World";	Yankee Kitchen	"The Pepper Shaker"
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk	Concert Hall: record'gs	Betty Crocker, talk	Network Variety Show	News service
3:00	Pres. Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt
3:15	Pres. Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt
3:30	News; Snapshots	Morton Downey, songs	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party;	"Cowboy Jamboree"
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Musical Poll of Hits	"Right to Happiness"	Variety show; orch.	"Cowboy Jamboree"
4:00	Broadway Matinee;	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Maj. Gen. E. Gregory	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30	Those With Us	Singing Stars	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Christmas at Cambridge Un."; band	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
4:45	Interview; "Dots"	Singing Stars	"Young Widder Brown"		Jan Savitt's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; X. Cugat's Or.
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:30	Carols; Quartet	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Superman"; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk		News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	Ray Ivers' Melodeers	"Digest"; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray's Show	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	WHDH Studio Orch.	Edw. Tomlinson, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	F. Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Deadline's drama,	"Hot Stove League"	J. W. Vandercook, news	Drama; In Gloaming	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	Friday on Broadway	"The Lone Ranger";	Yankee Yarns	Christmas Music; Boy's	Royal Light Startist
7:45	soloists; orchestra	western drama	John Barry, comment.	Paul's Boy's Choir; or.	Christmas program
8:00	Kate Smith Hour;	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Rose	"Bring On the News"	"Excursions in Science"
8:15	comedy quiz; mu-	"Parker Family"; dr.	Graham; F Black's Or-	Fulton Ours

'Y. W.' Stained Glass Class Aid to Self-Appreciation

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps you can't paint. Perhaps you've never tried to draw. But if you love colors, you can have fun putting them together in stained glass. And bring them into your home in a new way.

Amateur craftsmen at the Boston Y. W. C. A. are finding all sorts of uses for stained glass that would be a revelation to those who have always thought of it in terms of church windows. What's more, they are bringing to the surface in themselves much unsuspected artistic talent.

"They generally end up as a class in self-appreciation because they are so pleased to find what lovely things they can make," laughs their instructor, Frances Van Arsdale Skinner. Mrs. Skinner, who is head of the Craft Shop at the "Y. W.," is one of the ever-growing band of distinguished women stained glass craftsmen. She shares with her pupils not only her technical knowledge but the firsthand appreciation of medieval craftsmanship which she gained in the museums and cathedrals of Europe.

Hours of refreshing labor under her supervision have gone into some of the gifts that will be opened this Christmas morning. Sparkling little curtain pulls and graceful medallions to hang in sunny windows. They may look a bit dull as they are lifted from their wrappings, but let the recipients hold them to the light, and they'll glow with sudden beauty as the sun's rays pour through their vivid panes. That's the joy of stained glass—its changeableness in changing light.

Success of Young Member

One small flower medallion which is on its way to New York is the proud product of Dion Johnson, youngest member of the class. The only male member, we might add. We watched him at the last pre-holiday session as he put the final leadlines on his opus. Perched on a stool, a stick of lead in one hand and the soldering iron in the other, he obviously was there to stay until it was finished.

This is Dion's second season in the class. When his mother had to leave off in the middle of the course last year, he asked if he could complete it in her stead. His first medallion had an airplane for its center motif. A very airworthy looking plane it was.

Mrs. Skinner never furnishes the designs for the pieces her pupils make, but they must receive her "O. K." before any glass is cut. Mrs. Russell Ryan is fashioning a series of shallow windows to let in light along the edge of the ceiling in her living room. Each window portrays some romantic episode in her life. Because she loves the sea, ships are prominent in her designs.

Miss Fivian's Work

Miss Lena Fivian, on the other hand, is doing a series of medallions to hang in a bay window in her house in Rockport. Meg, Jo, Beth, and Amy are the figures that will keep her company. Miss Fivian is one of Mrs. Skinner's most talented students, and her interpretation of "Little Women" would delight any lover of that classic.

Meg in a demure red gown was already swinging in the window when we visited the Craft Shop, and Miss Fivian was skilfully applying the leadlines to the green-clad figure of Beth. How those four girls would have exulted in the colors she has chosen—blue for Amy, dark green and gold for Jo, all having a radiance that only light filtering through stained glass can give.

Working in glass is pure recreation for Miss Fivian. She is a musician who has always loved to look at paintings but who had never tried to draw before she entered Mrs. Skinner's class. Alice in Wonderland, Rip Van Winkle, and Sindbad are among the other storybook characters she has brought to glowing shape in glass. We watched her solder fine strings on a violin motif in a window medallion she had designed for a lawyer who has recently taken out his fiddle again.

The beginner, however, does not need all the imagination and artistic talent of a Lena Fivian to make his adventure in light and color worth while. True, the patterns to be translated into color and light through the medium of lead and glass must be drawn to scale on paper first. But they may be simple geometrics or stylized flowers that do not require much skill with the crayon.

Cheer at Red Shield Club

By a Staff Photographer

Tree Trimming by Servicemen

Half the fun of Christmas is decorating the tree, and these boys are sharing in that fun at the Red Shield Club, conducted by the Salvation Army at Federal and Purchase Streets in Boston. The "tree trimmers" are, left to right, Maj. Leroy Stockman, supervisor of the club; A. Whittaker of England's Merchant Marine, Stephen Cohen of the RAF, Leon Silver, United States Navy, and Sergeant Robert Eastman, United States Army.

Gay Yule Welcome Awaits Armed Services in Boston

Christmas warmth and hospitality of the old-fashioned, storybook variety will be abundant for soldiers and sailors, Wacs, Waves, Marines, and all members of our own United Nations fighting forces who may be in Boston this holiday time. Never again will the remark "staid, cold, New Englander" apply to Bostonians.

Invitations to private homes for Christmas dinner, or to come Christmas eve and spend the night or week end, almost outnumber the service people who can count on accepting them.

Parties, formal and informal, dances and lots of girls to dance with, socials with a gift for every person in uniform, carols around the Christmas tree, and plenty of homemade "eats" are among the attractions at the many Service Clubs throughout the city.

The Y. M. C. A. opened the Christmas season with its party last Sunday, and on Christmas eve will hold a carol sing where Santa Claus will have gifts for all service men and women.

Form a couple of weeks wrapping Christmas packages, and even gift shopping on the boys' behalf, has been in full swing at many Service Centers.

Officers' Gay Party

A gay Christmas eve party will take place at the Army & Navy Officers' Club with presents and carols, and on Christmas night a dance, with hostesses at both parties. On Christmas day a turkey dinner will be served at the Officers' Mess.

At the Temple Place Club on Christmas eve a buffet supper will be served and there will be a carol sing around the tree with the telling of the Christmas story. Christmas day is open house all day.

The Wacs billeted in Boston are holding their own Christmas parties and dances at their residences, and the girls living at the City Club are having in some children from a near-by settlement house and giving them a party with presents, entertainment, and carols.

Civilians to Furnish Gifts

Civilians invited to open house Christmas eve at the Copley Square Officers' Club have been told to come bringing a gift for an officer which Santa Claus will distribute, and among those invited are the Governor and the Mayor. Christmas afternoon there will be an entertainment and that night a dance.

Merchant seamen will have their own party, including entertainment, gifts, and "eats," at Sailor's Rest and a free Christmas dinner; and they are also welcomed, of course, at the Red Shield and United Service Organizations' Clubs.

Throughout the week carol sings are being held at the Red Shield Club. The groups are from various churches or communities and on Wednesday the caroling was directed by a Marine Staff Sergeant.

At least nine Christmas eve parties are scheduled by various USO clubs throughout Boston, on Christmas night more than a dozen socials and dances are on the list, and on Sunday the entertainment for service men and women includes musicales, symphonic hours, and bell ringers, as well as informal socials, with hostesses and refreshments.

Navy Calling for More Men For Its 'Ship Repair Units'

War Activities in New England

"SRU"—that's the newest set of initials of the nation's fighting services: they stand for "Ship Repair Units," which the Navy is today attempting to increase in number for immediate needs and future operations against enemies on all seas.

"The SRU's pick up where the Seabees leave off," the Navy explains, referring to the construction battalions which built, and sometimes help in defending, advance bases.

The new units also serve on repair ships or as part of the crew on warships. They repair and rebuild engines, install secret protection equipment, repair damaged armament, install magazines, repair gun mounts, perform underwater repairs on damaged hulls, clear harbors of wrecked enemy ships, and put captured enemy vessels back into action—in the service of Uncle Sam.

Open to volunteers of all ages who may be qualified from civilian experience for any of the many enlisted ratings, the program has been simplified for persons in the draft bracket of 18 through 38. In this group, a person can get a preliminary examination and interview at any recruiting office, and then can apply for clearance through his draft board.

Navy's Christmas

Navy men and women, ashore and aboard ship in this area, will observe Christmas with traditional holiday dinners and programs, even though some are shortened by war restrictions.

At the Receiving Station in the Faro building on Summer Street, the turkey dinner with all the fixin's begins at 11:15 a. m., lasting until 1:45 p. m., Navy officials said. Ten decorated trees have been placed throughout the barracks. At night, British sailors will present an impromptu entertainment.

At intervals preceding Christmas, carols are being sung by a chorus accompanied by a band. Religious services will be held at midnight Christmas Eve and on Christmas morning.

At the Navy Yard, civilian employees will have Saturday and Sunday off. Carols will be sung at noon and quitting time tomorrow. Ships at harbor will observe the day with the traditional dinner. Men stationed at the Yard will also be feted with a feast at the several mess halls.

Men stationed at the Somerset and Victoria hotels will partake of the same long menu.

Officer students at Harvard will get leave from Friday noon until Monday morning, with many taking advantage of dinner invitations from civilians; if they want turkey, however, they may stay on campus to eat at their regular mess halls. Similar alternatives face officers and enlisted men and women at Wellesley and Radcliffe.

Refrigerator Wanted

The Stage Door Canteen, which is about to open at its new location, in the Young Men's Christian Union, would appreciate the donation of the use of a direct-current refrigerator, according to Mrs. Malcolm Bradley French, head of the sponsoring group for entertaining service men and women.

Workers' Number Declines

Employees in the retail trade in Massachusetts numbered 1.5 per cent less last November than a year ago, in the wholesale trade 5.9 per cent less, according to the monthly survey of the State Department of Labor and Industries covering about 55 per cent of all so employed.

Moscow and Other Pacts Praised by Saltonstall

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts described the Moscow pact and the Cairo and Teheran agreements as "the answer to the prayers of millions of peoples that the nations can get along together," in an address before the New England Society of New York at the Plaza Hotel here last night.

Addressing the members of the society at their 138th anniversary dinner, Governor Saltonstall declared he had seen a "great change in the attitude of this country toward other nations, presaging more security in the postwar world than had been believed possible."

"The United States must assume its full share of neighborly responsibility," he said. "But in doing so, we must beware of any 'holier-than-thou' attitude. We cannot expect all the other peoples of the earth to have the same points of view, the same desires, the same reactions, just as we do not expect them to impose their ways upon us.

"There must be a spirit of give and take. The stability of the world will depend on the best possible relations among the United States, Great Britain, Russia, China, the Pan-American countries, and the United Nations generally."

The Massachusetts Governor urged the decentralization of government after the war is won, declaring that while centralization is necessary in war, when peace comes it will be important that State and local governments regain functions which they can administer better than the Federal Government.

"The States don't want to take back services that can be done better by the Federal Government," he added. "But they do want revenue from the things they can properly assume."

Governor Saltonstall also said that while American schools and colleges now fully engaged in performing war tasks, "freedom of education" must be resumed after the war to keep education "free from political influence."

Special Trolley Fare

Five-cent trolley fares for children up to 14 years of age will be continued by the Boston Elevated Railway through Sunday, Jan. 2, it was announced today.

Boston Edison Company says ... use as little water as possible in cooking. Too much water wastes valuable vitamins.

Boston Edison Company

Farmers to Share Milk Funds

Farmers who ship milk to the Greater Boston area will benefit to the extent of $20,000—which will be distributed to them by Samuel W. Tator, Federal Administrator for the Boston Milk Market—as the result of a court order issued today by Federal Judge George C. Sweeney.

The $20,000 was deposited with the United States District Court last summer by Howard B. Parker of Belmont, as a bond pending his appeal against a compensatory fine of $42,236.74 which was assessed by the District Court for the benefit of the Milk Administrator.

The Government contends that Mr. Parker was the head of the Stuart Milk Company of Somerville, and the now bankrupt Green Valley Creamery Company, Inc., of Passumpsic, Vt.

The Government charged also that the Stuart Milk Company obtained a competitive advantage by getting milk from the Green Valley Company at a lower cost than it would have had to pay other milk handlers who were obliged to pay their share into the milk equalization pool, and that the Green Valley Company was operated in such a way that the milk would be sold to the Stuart Company at less than cost, allegedly to avoid payment to the pool.

As a result of this situation, the Court assessed the $42,236.74 fine. All appeals were denied and the Green Valley Company was declared bankrupt.

At a court hearing today, the trustee in bankruptcy for Mr. Parker sought to obtain the $20,000 held in escrow as part of the Parker estate in which creditors were interested. But, Judge Sweeney ruled that the only interested parties in the money were Mr. Parker and the Federal Milk Administrator. The Judge ordered the money turned over to Mr. Tator.

Mercury Plans Another Visit To No. 0 Fahrenheit

Many a Boston household looked a little apprehensively at his fuel gauge or coal bin, as penetrating winds sought out unsuspected cracks and crannies this morning, and the official temperature shrunk to a low point of five degrees above zero. But though the forecast is for still colder weather tonight, there is promise of steadily climbing mercury tomorrow.

G. Harold Noyes, Senior Meteorologist at the Boston Weather Bureau, gave as the official forecast this afternoon for Boston and vicity, fair and continued cold tonight and Friday. The lowest temperature tonight, he expects, will range between five degrees above zero in the city, and five below in some suburbs. The maximum likely to be reached today was given as 12 degrees above zero, with tomorrow's maximum probably 28 above. No snow is in prospect.

Among cold spots in New England early today were Bangor, Maine, with nine below zero, and Millinocket, Maine, with 13 below.

The cold wave is sweeping across most of the northeastern quarter of the nation. The lowest reading of all is reported from Mountain View in the Adirondacks, where the thermometer dived to 35 below zero.

Last year's minimum temperature in Boston on this date was 36 degrees above zero.

Advertising Fills Teacher Shortage

CHARLESTOWN, N. H., Dec. 23 (AP)—Walter L. Mason, Superintendent of the Charlestown School Union, who inserted an advertisement in a newspaper for school teachers two weeks ago, reported today that the "ad" and the resultant publicity it received throughout New England, had given him the needed teachers to operate all of his rural schools.

At the time he advertised, Mr. Mason had been forced to close one school and three more were threatened with closing unless teachers were found.

The Associated Press carried a story about the advertisement and Mr. Mason received 29 applications. From these a sufficient number of teachers were engaged to supply full staff in the schools of Charlestown and seven surrounding towns.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Brown stamps "L," "M," "N," "P," and "Q" now valid; all expire Jan. 1. "R" stamps valid Dec. 26; "S," Jan. 2; "T," Jan. 9; and "U," Jan. 16; all expire Jan. 29.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods Today—Green stamps "D," "E," and "F" now valid through Jan. 20. Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J" become valid Jan. 1; expire Feb. 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 1 fuel oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" book holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Children Design Allied Flag

MARION, Mass., Dec. 23 (AP)—Thousands of children throughout the country are drafting the design of a United Nations flag as a result of a project initiated in the public schools of this small town.

The project originated when Mrs. Roger L. Forbes suggested the plan, to have school children pool their ideas and talents into creating an emblem of world unity and friendship, to Superintendent John Glenn last spring.

The suggestion was received enthusiastically by pupils and school authorities alike and from tentative sketches designed by school art classes a proposed United Nations flag was created.

As a result of the successes here, schools in Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, and several cities in California are trying to reproduce pictorially what the unity of all peace-loving nations means to them.

Ultimately, it is hoped by sponsors, that an emblem of the United Nations, created by the school children of the nation, may be unfurled to the winds to express their emotions in a universal bond of symbolic design.

Today there are 5,000 pupils turning their attention to the development of an emblem of international unity.

Boston to Hear Union Boy Singers

A chorus of 23 boys—the Crusade Union Boy Singers—will present a program at Tremont Temple on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 2, at 3 o'clock.

Founded and led by the Rev. H. E. K. Whitney of New York City, this organization has for 27 years sung in three countries, traveled more than half a million miles, sung at two world fairs, and received favorable comment from three Presidents of the United States.

In addition to the music, Mr. Whitney will speak on checking the increase in juvenile crime.

Louis A. Hinds

Louis A. Hinds, of Boston, who passed on Tuesday, originated and directed the Boston Furniture Shows. He had recently returned to Boston from Pelham, N. H.

A native of Malden, Mass., Mr. Hinds was educated in the schools of that city. He had been connected with the advertising departments of several Boston newspapers. Every six months for years hundreds of retail furniture dealers came to Boston to place their orders for home furnishings at the exhibition originated by Mr. Hinds.

Thanksgiving Day For 1944 Shifted

New England tradition will go out the window next year, when the six northeastern States will observe Thanksgiving on the fourth Thursday of November instead of the last Thursday of the month.

The Governors of the six New England States, meeting in Boston recently agreed to follow the Federal plan of observing the fourth Thursday because the final Thursday of the month would be Nov. 30.

When President Roosevelt two years ago proclaimed an earlier date for the traditional observance on the theory that it would help business by lengthening the Christmas shopping season, the New England Governors refused to comply.

CALL Curtis LUMBER

There's a Christmas rush on telephone wires, too

Help keep war-crowded circuits clear on December 24, 25 and 26.

- Please use Long Distance only if it is vital.
- War needs the wires—even on holidays.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

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Season's Greetings for a Victorious New Year to all our friends

★

HOTEL McALPIN
BROADWAY AT 34th ST.
NEW YORK
UNDER KNOTT MANAGEMENT
JOHN J. WOELFLE, MANAGER

Don't fail your Government or the Boys on the Front. Put every available dollar into War Bonds and Stamps.

Allies Step Up Air War on All Fronts

Continued from Page 1

targets of great importance had been spotted and marked for destruction in Northern France and along the coast. Later by daylight a big force of high-flying bombers streaked across the British southeast coast apparently bound for the same targets.

The Pas de Calais area, the part of the French coast nearest England, has been battered incessantly since Dec. 20 and the daylight forces evidently were stretching the offensive into a four-day affair.

The RAF's armadas hit targets in Western Germany during the night, as well as in Northern France, and suffered no loss.

The British Air Ministry did not identify the objectives of the night raiders that lashed out after a three-day hammering of the fortification-studded French coast and a powerful American heavy bomber blow by daylight Dec. 22 into Northwest Germany.

Mines also were laid in enemy waters.

All this week Allied planes have been hammering Nazi installations in Northern France in practically day-long assaults, but apparently this was the first time the RAF heavy bombers had turned from great Nazi targets such as Berlin to join in this drive.

The great forays by day and night Dec. 22 raised to perhaps 4,000 or more planes the attacking force that has battered Nazi targets in three days.

The Fortresses and Liberators—striking an undisclosed location in Northwest Germany—shot down 38 German fighters while losing 21 heavy bombers and four fighters. Crewmen said they hit the objectives on the nose despite clouds and intense cold of 50 below zero.

At the same time, formations of RAF Mosquitoes, Bostons, and Typhoons with fighter escort hopped the Channel in great strength to hit "military objectives" in France. Four planes were lost in these assaults, the third day of rocking blows on prime objectives there. Five hundred United States Eighth Force heavy bombers had pounded Bremen Dec. 20, with the RAF showering bombs on Frankfurt and Mannheim-Ludwigshafen that night. Mosquito bombers raided Western Germany on Dec. 21.

United States bomber crewmen downed 23 enemy planes in their strike into Germany Dec. 22, with 15 more falling to fighter escorts.

346 Missing Fliers Are Nazi Prisoners

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 23

The War Department announced today that of 581 air crew members reported missing when 60 Flying Fortresses were lost in the heavy bombing of industrial plants at Schweinfurt, Germany, 346 are alive as prisoners of war.

Eighteen crew members, at first listed as missing, now are reported officially to have been killed. Their names were not disclosed pending notification of next of kin.

Unaccounted for as yet are 217 men. The War Department said, however, that reports still are being received and that it is expected more of them may be listed as war prisoners.

The loss of 60 Flying Fortresses set a record for losses by United States Air Forces in any one mission.

In carrying out the attack on Oct. 14, our bombers shot down 186 enemy fighter planes, probably destroyed 27, and damaged 89, revised War Department figures show.

Russia:

Germans Launch Huge Tank Attack

Massed Russian heavy artillery and big mobile field guns blazed away against a gigantic new German tank offensive, described as one of the war's heaviest armored assaults.

The large-scale enemy attack was sprung Dec. 22 on a 400-mile front stretching from White Russia to the Dnieper bend, but front reports said Red Army forces were holding firm on all sectors and that concentrated artillery fire had destroyed at least 148 of the attacking tanks during the day.

The new enemy counterattack came as an 11th-hour effort as Russian pressure increased on the Nazi Vitebsk-Polotsk defense wall further north where Gen. Ivan Bagramian's First Baltic Army was said to be driving steadily ahead.

The Germans massed their heaviest assaults in the Korosten sector of the Kiev bulge, where for weeks Field Marshal Gen. Fritz von Mannstein has been trying to break Russian defenses before the Ukrainian Capital. Despite the fury of the Nazi onslaught, troops of Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's First Ukraine Army held firm and actually improved their positions, dispatches said.

In the Zhlobin sector of White Russia, 115 miles south of Vitebsk and 50 miles northwest of Gomel, where Gen. Constantine Rokossovsky's army threatens to close an important German escape exit, a tank drive of equal ferocity was launched by the enemy. Here, too, Soviet lines refused to yield.

Ninety-five German tanks were destroyed and nearly 3,000 Germans killed in the fierce tank-artillery duels which raged throughout Dec. 22 in these two sectors, dispatches reported.

In the drive toward the Latvian border, General Bagramian's veterans closed in on Gorodok, a lake town on the Nevel-Vitebsk railway and an important strong point in Vitebsk's northern defenses. The Russians forced their way across a strongly defended water barrier here, killing several thousand Germans and overrunning 20 more villages despite reinforced enemy resistance.

Germans Launch 16 Counterattacks

The Germans launched 16 counterattacks in one sector alone in vain attempts to stop the Russians, who succeeded in bringing their big guns within range of Vitebsk, less than 15 miles away. In one engagement the Germans lost 1,000 troops, the Russian communiqué said, adding that another 1,600 were slain as Red Army columns fanned westward to within 20 miles of Polotsk, another key point in the German Baltic defenses system.

Soviet ski troops played an important part in the Red Army's drive on Vitebsk, the war bulletin said, swinging in behind enemy lines and chopping defending units to pieces.

A Moscow radio commentator heard in London said the main defense line before Vitebsk—probably the most strongly fortified German base on the entire front—had been cracked by General Bagramian's Army and that tanks and guns were pouring through the breach "like an avalanche."

German tank attacks of lesser intensity south of Kirovograd in the Dnieper bend area were beaten off by the guns of Gen. Ivan Konev's second Ukraine Army which already has partly encircled that industrial city, the communiqué reported. The Germans succeeded in driving a wedge in the Soviet positions. Then the Russians struck.

Pacific:

16 Nippon Planes Downed at Arawe

The Japanese have lost 16 more planes in their heaviest attacks so far on advancing American forces at Arawe, New Britain.

Field commanders of troops which Gen. Douglas MacArthur said were extending and consolidating positions past the beachhead, seized Dec. 15, reported nearly 100 enemy dive bombers and fighters in three attacks Dec. 21 caused only slight damage.

American Lightning and Thunderbolt fighters downed 12 dive bombers and four fighters, and probably destroyed another dive bomber and two fighters, and probably destroyed another dive bember and two fighters, General MacArthur's communiqué said.

It was the first return in force by Japanese aircraft since the early days of the Sixth Army invasion, in which 28 planes were destroyed.

The United States 5th Air Force returned the Japanese Arawe visit with another pounding of the enemy's Cape Gloucester airdrome and supply base on New Britain 60 miles northeast of Arawe. Nearly 100 heavy and medium bombers, dive bombers, and fighter planes, dropped 205 tons of explosives and strafed the area, starting many fires and damaging two coastal vessels.

Cape Gloucester, only 90 miles northeast across Dampier Strait from Allied-held Huon Peninsula, New Guinea, has been hit with more than 2,000 tons of bombs since Dec. 1.

The Australians on Huon Peninsula pushed the Japanese farther north of the Masawang River, occupying Hubika, 15 miles northwest of the allied coastal base at Finschhafen.

China:

Fleeing Japanese Retreat to Yangtze

Chinese, making a further comeback after having cleared the Japanese from half the Rice Bowl in the Tungting Lake area, pursued fleeing enemy troops and reached the vicinity of Sungtze, a Yangtze port between Shasi and Ichang, the Chinese High Command announced.

The Chinese also reached the neighborhood of Kungan, a Japanese base 30 miles southwest of Shasi.

American Liberators based in China conducted a "highly successful" raid into Thailand on Dec. 21, bombing the railroad yards at Chiengrai just south of the Burma border and starting many large fires, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced.

Mitchell bombers attacked Hwajung, one of the principal Japanese bases in the Tungting Lake area, while American fighters, supporting Chinese troops on the Salween River front, shot up Japanese landing strips in Northern Burma.

Burma:

Land Patrols Clash In Sumprabum Sector

Sporadic clashes of land patrols, from the Sumprabum area of Northern Burma to the Middle Chin Hills, and widespread air fighting in which both American and British forces participated, were announced by the Southeast Asia Command.

In the Tidveim area Gurkha troops, supported by field guns hauled by hand over jungle trails, stormed Japanese positions astride an important supply road and drove them back for more than a mile, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy. The Gurkhas then withdrew to their original positions.

Japanese ground forces launched a surprise dawn attack against a famous British regiment of the line on the Arakhan front in Eastern Burma where RAF formations have been strafing enemy villages for the past two days. The attack was repulsed.

In the air, bombers of the Eastern Air Command were active over a two-day period beginning Dec. 19. RAF bombers blasted objectives at Maymyo in Central Burma on the night of Dec. 19 and the next day a large formation of American medium bombers dropped 30 tons of explosives in enemy gasoline stores and other targets at Monya, starting large fires. RAF bombers continued the attack that night, blasting railway installations to start additional fires.

Italy:

Battle of Ortona Rages Third Day

Eighth Army tanks and infantry fought in the streets of Ortona, Italy for the third straight day with German forces who were turning the tiny Adriatic port into a miniature Stalingrad, an Allied Headquarters announcement said.

On the Fifth Army front to the west, American troops captured snow-covered 3,000-foot Mt. Cavallo, 3½ miles northwest of Venafro and near Viticuso, and near Viticuso, and French forces advanced in a mountain pass where a struggle had raged for several days.

Other American infantry attacking in the rain seized a hill near Monna Casale.

Swarming up the slopes of Mt. Cavallo in a drenching rain, the Americans overlooked the village of Viticuso, eight miles east of Cassino and placed it under shell and mortar fire. The Geermans tried to recapture the mountain, but failed.

The systematic cleanup of pillboxes around San Vittore, a heavily fortified village six miles south of Cassino, continued, but there was no indication that a full-scale attack had been launched on this strong position guarding the road to Rome.

The heaviest fighting surged back and forth in Ortona where Canadians have been fighting the Germans in the streets for three days.

The German Tenth Army threw parachute troops, fighting as infantry, into the battle in a desperate effort to retain its hold on this anchor to the present line across Italy. Ortona guards one of the main roads leading nort hto Pescara, and its capture by the Allies would cut the German's main supply line to troops inland as well as along the coast.

Canadian tanks and infantry advanced from house to house, and everywhere were met by fierce opposition.

Where Nazi Tanks Fail

By a Staff Artist

Attacks and Counterattacks in Russia

Solid black arrows show where main Russian winter drives are being made and their approximate progress. Lined arrows indicate where the Germans have been counterattacking with great masses of tanks in desperate but futile efforts to divert some of the Russians' offensive power.

Allied Air Blitz Throttling Supply of New Britain Foe

Continued from Page 1

these bases with ships of 1,000 tons or over. Constant air attacks and heavy losses forced the abandonment of this practice and the barge was introduced in quantity with some initial success. But as barge terminals and staging points were ferreted out by reconnaissance missions, air attacks in conjunction with PT boats began a systematic campaign against this small-boat coastal traffic.

Latest reports indicate that traffic in the entire area now has been reduced to a critical stage, while at several points such as along the Huon Peninsula, it has been one of the major reasons for the steady withdrawal of Japanese ground forces.

Foe's Air Action Cut

The second major aim of the bombing program is to cut down Japanese air action emanating from Rabaul, Madang, and Wewak. Though large numbers of aircraft are known to be stationed at these major air bases, the campaign to neutralize their efficiency is meeting with increasing success. The Japanese in the past few months have been able to put only very few large single-strike missions into the air, and these generally have been intercepted before major damage could be done.

A typical example was on Dec. 21, when in several waves nearly 100 enemy planes were thrown against Arawe. Only very slight damage was inflicted and intercepting fighters forced back the major portion of the attacking force before Japanese pilots even reached their objective.

The opening of a new American air base at Empress Augusta Bay—now the nearest Allied base to Rabaul—only 200 miles away—has posed a new threat which is expected to force the enemy to keep a larger reserve on ground and thereby further limit Japan's striking power from this key air base.

Cargo-Supply Base Hit

Coinciding with this opening of the Bougainville base, there has been an increase of the air attacks on Kavieng and New Ireland. Kavieng, which is a secondary base northwest of Rabaul, is being used as a base for large cargo ship traffic supplying Rabaul and subsidiary bases from interior Japanese holdings.

Early abandonment, or at least the cutting down of this traffic, is visible after attacks Dec. 20 and 21, in which six cargo ships of the 6,000- to 8,000-ton class were destroyed or heavily damaged.

The major result of these stepped-up air attacks has been to give the Allies virtually complete air superiority over nearly all of the Southwest Pacific fighting area. The new bombing program, which was the prime element in the success of the invasion of New Britain, is a most important prerequisite to further land advances.

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French Governor Hits U. S. Troops

NOUMEA, New Caledonia, Dec. 22. Delayed (AP)—American troops stationed here and their administration were sharply criticized today by Gov. Christian Laigret of New Caledonia, French colonial possession in the South Pacific.

"The population of New Caledonia has suffered considerably from the thoughtlessness of American troops on the island," the statement declared. "Americans seem to forget there is a great difference between living in a friendly territory and occupation of enemy territory.

"American citizens should never forget that their troops are in New Caledonia, thanks to a handful of Frenchmen—that if the Japanese had been allowed to come here and New Caledonia had gone the way of Indo-China the result would have been as important in history as Pearl Harbor.

American officers here said that most of the friction points were minor ones and that relations between civilians and American troops were generally good.

Governor Laigret, who leaves here soon to accept another post with the Free French in Algiers, said in reply to questions that "one situation which has become quite intolerable is the American colored troops. We have many proofs of lack of discipline among them.'

Informed Americans declared that the behavior of the Negro troops has been generally excellent and equal to that of the whites. They pointed out that the American Negroes have full citizenship rights and can't be given treatment such as the French accord their native blacks.

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Germans' Threat of Reprisals Classed as Home Propaganda

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Germany's threat to "deal with Anglo-Saxon prisoners who are accused of having committed grave violations of international law" is believed here to be chiefly for home propaganda consumption.

ERNEST COSSART, featured in "Knickerbocker Holiday," a new Producers Corp. of America Picture, is shown wearing an Adam Executive, a smart hat for the holiday season.
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In the first place, international law puts in entirely different categories American and British aviators who carry out military operations over German cities and Nazi soldiers and Gestapo men who murder innocent civilians.

For another thing, the United States has three times as many German war prisoners as Germany holds Americans—should the Nazis choose to disregard international law.

Rudolph Hess, No. 3 Nazi who flew to England in the spring of 1941 with a peace plea, is still in jail there. There have been reports that the Russians are pressing for a trial of Herr Hess, but no move has yet been announced.

There has never been an exact definition of just what is a "war criminal," but the most likely formula is to consider acts criminal if they may not properly be done in the course of military operations.

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Fascist Group in Italy Bars 'Electoral Mania'

By Edgar R. Rosen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although the political situation in Northern Italy is extremely chaotic, it is quite possible that the scheduled Legislative Assembly of "Fascist Republican Italy" will meet somewhere in Northern Italy at the end of this month. Fascist spokesmen assert that all sections of the population—ex-soldiers, war disabled, Italians living abroad, judges, universities—are to be represented among the 1,000 delegates.

The Constituent Assembly will proceed first of all with the formal declaration of the Fascist Republican State. A new Chamber of Deputies destined to take the place of the Senate and former Chamber of Fasci and Corporations will be formed, half of elected members and half of Government nominees. According to Fascist sources, there will be an elective system giving the new legislature a "distinctly" (spiccatamente) popular character, but without any "electoral mania."

The Assembly will elect the "President of the Italian Republic" and the Government. This election may well be the climax of the rivalry between Party Secretary Alessandro Pavolini and the Cremona "boss," Minister of State Roberto Farinacci. There is reason to assume that the Imperial German wing of the Fascist Party, the Farinacci faction, has been quite active in recent weeks, seeking to realize Signor Farinacci's old dream by putting Mussolini aside in favor of the Cremona leader.

Personal Rivalry Strong

Signor Farinacci, in fact, has established a personal dictatorship in the provinces of Cremona, Piacenza, Parma, and Reggio Emilia and is trying to strengthen the economic independence of his own sphere of influence. Signor Pavolini, on the other hand, seems to represent those elements who continue to cling to the doubtful prestige of the elusive Duce in the hope of strengthening their own position.

Now, however, the personal rivalry between the two factions appears to have developed into a political issue of considerable importance.

A semiofficial announcement, for instance, obviously inspired by Signor Pavolini, stresses that many delegations of the various categories of workers and especially of agricultural and industrial workers will participate in the Constituent Assembly.

There is little doubt that Signor Farinacci opposes such a policy. In a recent editorial in his paper, Regime Fascista, he emphasized that he was under the impression that it is the policy of the Fascist movement to infiltrate among the workers by means of promises. It is necessary, Signor Farinacci said, to have the courage to make the workers understand that it would be a serious error to continue the mistakes of recent years.

The Fascists believed that they had attached the workers to their cause by augmenting wages and by social relief work, but they must not forget that under the Badoglio Government some of the workers remained neutral while others clearly aided the Communists.

But in spite of Signor Farnacci's objections the general trend of Fascist propaganda is becoming increasingly radical and revolutionary, especially in the social sphere.

Trade Barriers Raised

The Fascists now admit that the dualist trade-union system, which hitherto allegedly constituted the foundation of Italian policy, has collapsed and that it could not bring about the collaboration of labor and production because it was based on employers. The Fascist Council of Ministers, therefore, decided on Nov. 25 to clear away the main obstacle and to replace the various syndicates by a uniform General Confederation of Labor—already established during the last days of the first Badoglio Government—comprising all managers, workmen, and technicians, whether they have proprietary rights or not.

It would be easy to minimize the significance of the above statements and developments by stressing that the political authority of the Fascist "Government" in Venice appears to be extremely limited. Apart from the reportedly more or less autonomous status of Umbria, Latium, and Tuscany, many provinces in Northern Italy have begun to establish very strict economic autarchy by prohibiting export of their products to other provinces.

However, there is every reason to believe that the social policy of the regime reflects popular pressure which began to make itself felt in Northern Italy as early as last March and which would continue even without the obviously unsuccessful wooing of the masses by the Fascist authorities.

Low Pay Protested

Yet the general character of relations between the workers and the Fascists has not changed. The Milan Fascio declared recently that "We know that in the great majority of cases (one might say in all cases), the factory committees—first set up under Badoglio and later confirmed by the Fascist puppet regime—in no way express the will of the interested classes. As a result they are made up of subversive elements."

The Fascist editorial writer had every reason to be worried. The workers in Northern Italy recently gave an expression to their dissatisfaction over insufficient pay and the great shortage of food. Despite the occupation authorities' strict measures, strikes and incidents occurred in Turin, Genoa, and Milan. After vainly trying to use force and making hundreds of arrests, the authorities had to start negotiations with the workers and to release those who had been arrested.

The result was a 30 per cent increase on all wages and salaries not exceeding 2,500 lire monthly and a 15 per cent increase for higher salaries. Minimum wages were fixed according to the age and sex of the workers, at from 95 to 220 lire weekly. All Turin workers received a bonus of 500 lire if married and 350 lire if single.

Similar concessions had to be made to workers of Milan, Genoa, Alessandria, and Novara. In Milan Province the agricultural workers had the greatest success, as all the wages of men and women were increased by 50 per cent.

An especially spectacular success was won by Turin workers when in order to organize the supply and distribution of foodstuffs the Board of Alleanza Co-operativa Torinese was dissolved by the Head of the Province and a new Board was formed by the factory committees.

French Forces on the Move

United States Army Signal Corps from Harris & Ewing

They Fight Again—in Italy

Part of the French 2d Moroccan Division passes through a war-torn Italian town on its way to the front to again engage the Germans for the first time on the continent of Europe since the capitulation of France in 1940.

Russian Thrust Rated as Major Assault

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg

Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 23—As generally expected the real Russian winter offensive started as the frost made going good enough for armored formations to operate in a terrain dotted with lakes and swamps—serious obstacles to military movement except when they are partially dried by summer sun or hardened by winter frost.

The area chosen rather naturally was in the north where frost makes its first appearance, having regard to the desirability of allowing the Germans as little time as possible to recover from the effects of the retreat which lasted for six months—ever since the successful Russian counterstroke about Orel last July. In other words the place chosen was where the earliest large-scale assault could take place.

Decision to open the winter offensive in this region must have been reached at Teheran. The Teheran declaration reads as follows:

"We have reached complete agreement as to the scope and timing of operations which will be undertaken from the west, east, and south."

Conditions for Assault

Now it is fairly obvious that the offensive about Nevel is a greater danger to the Germans than any attack which continues to plod up the length of Italy can assume. Therefore the Russian thrust is looked on by United Nations leaders as the major operation of the moment. That being so, it is patent that the time chosen for the opening of a major assault must be that which will give it the greatest chance of success. Hence the necessity to wait until the frost has done its work.

But the moment which is most propitious climatically for a major operation happens to be the most unsuitable for a temporarily subsidiary operation in Italy. This explains why the Fifty Army group continues to fight forward under climatic conditions which are known in advance to be the most unsuitable for operations in a mountainous country, interspersed by numerous swollen streams.

In a world war weather cannot be equally suitable for offensive action everywhere. The major operation of the moment must be given priority. Subsidiary threats are taking their chance with what nature provides in the way of the weather in their particular localities.

Momentarily the Russians have the conditions they want and the Anglo-American forces in Italy have to fight against odds in order to tie up on their front as many German divisions as possible and prevent them from being sent against Russia.

This balance of opportunity may alter when the time comes to launch the great invasion from the west. Then indeed the Russians may have to struggle forward in the east when thaws have deprived them of most of their advantage in order that an amphibious enterprise in the west may have the most suitable weather for success.

On the other hand should an invasion from the west be staged in a period of gales we can but assume that a Russian offensive from the east is intended as a coup de grâce and that every other operation—even invasion from the west—has sunk to the role of an accompaniment.

Mrs. Roosevelt Acts As 'Snegorouchkas'

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt assumed the role of a "Snegorouchkas"—snow maiden—long enough to complete the Christmas party given for 12 young sons and daughters of Soviet consular officials here.

Before a Christmas tree trimmed with packages of dehydrated borsht, the first lady, as a "Snegorouchkas," presented food kit, similar to ones shipped to Russia by Russian War Relief, to Inna Kisselev, nine-year old daughter of the Soviet Consul General.

In return, Mrs. Roosevelt was given a copy of the book, "Igor's Summer," by 12-year old Ura Brockore, who suggested that Mrs. Roosevelt give it to one of her grandchildren.

Large French Army Ready to Fight

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Contingents of the new American-equipped French Army are now fighting the Germans on Italian soil. The First French Expeditionary Corps has taken over a sector of the central front in Italy and already has succeeded in pushing the Germans back from important hill positions.

The number of French troops involved in these operations is a military secret, but it does not appear that the bulk of the new French Army has already gone into action. The French corps is composed of Moroccan Goumiers, French native troops particularly experienced in mountain fighting; Algerian native "tirailleurs," or infantry, and several units of European veteran troops which took part in the Battle of France in 1940, but later were transferred to North Africa.

The French forces in Italy are part of a much larger number of troops which already have completed their training in the so-called Invasion Training School and which have received completely new equipment from the United States.

100,000-Man Army in '42

When the Anglo-American armies invaded French North Africa in November, 1942, the French North African Command still had an army of 100,000—mostly native soldiers, including 4,000 commissioned and 16,000 noncommissioned officers.

However, these French divisions had been so thoroughly disarmed by Axis armistice commissions that they were unable to take part in the battle for Tunisia. It now has been disclosed that 30,000 to 40,000 French soldiers were shipped from French West Africa to North Africa to fill the ranks of the Allied forces pushing toward Tunis and Bizerte. These troops suffered very heavy casualties, among them almost 8,000 killed and missing.

Today, more than 300,000 French officers and soldiers in North Africa—organized in 10 to 11 divisions, some of them mechanized—are ready for immediate action. The French forces are commanded by Gen. Henri Giraud and Maj. Gen. Paul Devinck, his Chief of Staff. They comprise also the former Fighting French divisions of Gen. René de Larminat, Gen. Pierre Koenig, and Gen. Jacques Leclerc. Many of these latter units are war-seasoned troops who fought successfully with Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army in Egypt and Libya.

The French High Command intends—if sufficient American material is forthcoming—to mobilize a still larger number of French forces to take part in the liberation of Continental France. So far, 175,000 Europeans and 275,000 natives have joined the French Army in North Africa, while 15,000 whites and 5,000 natives have been mobilized in other French colonies.

500,000-Man Army

If the French mobilization plan is carried out, Free France will have an army of more than 500,000 men, including first-line troops and territorial reserves. When the Allies invade France, they will be joined by several tens of thousands of French irregulars who played an important role in the conquest of Corsica.

The spirit of the new French Army is described as excellent. The North African natives, especially the Moroccan troops and the Senegalese from West Africa, are fighting men and are particularly valuable in infantry operations.

The valor of the new French army cannot be doubted, but it still has to be proved that the French High Command, the General Staff, and the superior officers have learned sufficiently the lesson of the French defeats and have adapted themselves to new strategic conceptions. In 1939-40, the French military command was overaged.

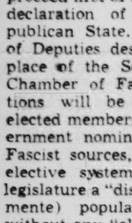
Some Generals Retired

Some of the generals have now been dismissed from active duty, but General Giraud has opposed a thorough shake-up of the French High Command. The French Committee of National Liberation so far has been more anxious to eliminate officers considered doubtful from political point of view than to select a staff of militarily efficient leaders.

The struggle between politically thinking generals in North Africa and the provisional government which wants the Army to become a mere instrument in the hands of the political leaders, is still going on, and these divergencies continue to harm the French war effort.

André le Troequer, former Socialist Deputy and new Commissioner for War and Air in Algiers, has rebuked several outstanding army leaders—among them Fighting French Gen. Pierre Koenig, hero of Tobruk, who had interfered with governmental activities.

However, it is likely that the latent conflict between the French High Command and the civil government will lose its present acuteness when the bulk of the French forces enter into action on European soil.



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Hull Bars Haste on Bolivian Regime

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—Neither the new Bolivian Government's announcement that it would hold a presidential election next year nor reports that Ecuador had officially recognized the new regime are influencing Secretary of State Cordell Hull in his decision to go slow on the question of American recognition of the Villarroel regime.

As more reports come in from Bolivia and other South American states of the predawn coup staged in La Paz Dec. 20, the impression grows here that all was not as spontaneous and solely nationalistic as first news of the revolution indicated.

The deposed President, Gen. Enrique Peñaranda, on arrival in Chile has not only labelled the revolt as Nazi-inspired but has denied that he resigned. This contradicts the first reports which had him radiocasting his withdrawal under pressure from the Army. His present insistence that he is still Bolivian President receives some support from Secretary Hull's statement yesterday that the American Government would not move to recognize the new regime until there had been a complete investigation of what and to what extent outside Fascist influences had inspired the revolution.

Income Rests on Tin

Should the new regime fail to receive American recognition it might find it difficult to stay in power. The country's economy is so heavily dependent on income from tin exports that should the United States and Britain which buy practically all Bolivian tin refuse to continue purchases temporarily the Villarroel regime would undoubtedly face a precarious situation.

The United States, which has a fairly large tin stockpile on hand, would not for many months find its war production affected by curtailment of tin imports from Bolivia. Tin is being imported from the Belgian Congo and at a lower price than that paid Bolivian producers.

State Department circles are today studying with interest the suggestion of Uruguay's Vice-President, Alberto Guani, who is also chairman of the Inter-American Committee for Political Defense, that all American governments act in agreement before recognizing any new regime in the Western Hemisphere that has come into being by force. The fact that Ecuador has already extended recognition deprives this suggestion of its immediate usefulness, but its potential possibilities are considered worth exploring.

The new Bolivian Government's announcement that presidential elections will be held in 1944 as previously planned, although probably not before May or June, has met with a let's-wait-and-see attitude here. If the Villarroel Government has the backing of the people, as the promise of an election implies, that fact will become apparent by the Government's action long before next summer.

The fact that one of the first acts of the new Government was to adopt retributive measures for last year's "Catavi massacre," in which troops fired on striking tin workers, providing indemnities for victims, is seen as one indication of the regime's intention to gain labor's support. There is no more indication here now than there was earlier in the week, however, that the coup was anything but an Army-intellectualist engineered revolt, not a proletarian uprising, although possible Axis or Fascist ramifications are receiving increased attention.

The position of Dr. Don Luis Fernando Guachalla, Bolivian Ambassador to Washington, still hangs in doubt. While he has offered his resignation, as is usual in any change in regimes, it is not known here whether it has been accepted or rejected.

Statements attributed to Enrique Lozada, political adviser to the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, on the La Paz report that he had been named confidential agent in Washington of the new Government, a position that might possibly lead to his appointment as new Bolivian Ambassador, have not helped to clarify Bolivia's diplomatic position here. While denying that he had either been offered or accepted the post of new Bolivian Ambassador, Mr. Lozada is less explicit about the post of confidential agent.

New Bolivian Regime Decrees 'Legal Rules'

By the Associated Press

La Paz, Bolivia, Dec. 23

Maj. Gualberto Villarroel's new regime today decreed "legal rules" for conduct of the Government pending an election, including a guarantee of Bolivia's international treaties and respecting of foreign nationals, concessions, and contracts.

It declared the Constitution of 1938 in force with the sole restriction of the present decree. It said the Government junta would comply with "the laws of the political organization and its special decrees," respect the authority of the judiciary, and dictate and decree such laws as were within the legislative and constitutional authority.

Alabama Schools To Get Wide Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Arrangements have been made with the American Council on Education to make a complete study of Alabama's educational system, the Alabama Educational Survey Commission said in its recent report to Gov. Chauncey Sparks. The Council will designate specialists to begin the study early in 1944.

The survey commission was set up by an act of the last Legislature and was commissioned "to make a complete and detailed study of Alabama's public school system, including the common schools, the state teachers' colleges, and the institutions of higher learning, and to conduct such hearings as in its judgment will further that purpose; to make a complete report of its findings and to present specific recommendations for the improvement of the school system."

Dr. Hubert Searcy, President of Huntington College, Montgomery is chairman of the Commission.

Y. M. C. A. Present for All U. S. Men in Nazi Camps

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—Each American serviceman in a German prison camp will receive a Christmas box from the Y. M. C. A., the national council of the organization announced yesterday.

Each box will contain writing supplies, a table game, a musical instrument, religious articles, a strongly bound diary, a stainless steel fork and spoon, an enameled cup and plate and a frying pan.

The boxes will be distributed through the Y. M. C. A. War Prisoners Aid office.

Appreciation to a Soldier

Exchange of Yuletide Greetings

To a Soldier:

Thank you for your thoughtful Christmas greetings addressed to "The Entire Staff of The Christian Science Monitor." And, our appreciation to Private Price, who signed his card: "From a soldier who likes to be well informed." It adds to our holiday joy to know that this newspaper is serving well those who are serving best.

'Tech' Expert on Bolivia Analyzes Coup

Production of tin from the mines of Bolivia was probably slowed down by the recent coup d'état just about as much as it would have been by the circus coming to town, in the opinion of Robert G. Caldwell, former United States Minister to Bolivia. Dr. Caldwell is now Dean of the Humanities at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In an interview today, the former diplomat declared it would be easy to attribute too much importance to the "palace revolution" which last Monday deposed Gen. Enrique Peñaranda as President and put in his place Maj. Alberto Villareal.

"The tin mines of Bolivia belong to three men," Dean Caldwell explained, "and from the taxes of these three men come almost the entire income of the country. I doubt whether the mere fact of a new crowd at the palace in La Paz was of more importance to the tin miners than a fairly exciting holiday. Judging by my own experience there, I would hazard the guess that six hours after the coup, the grocery stores were open again and doing business as usual.

"We incline to forget," Dean Caldwell said, "that the Government of Bolivia—whoever is at its head—rests on an extremely thin foundation of about 100,000 votes out of the 3,000,000 population. It can be overthrown, and frequently is, by an aggressive minority of no more than 2,000.

"In the little more than a century since Bolivia was founded as a republic, there have been about a hundred revolutions—an average of about one a year. There were two during the two years I served there as United States Minister."

He surmised that there were probably many remote sections of Bolivia where news of the coup had not yet penetrated, and where when it did penetrate it would make very little difference to the people. "A new governor will perhaps be sent in, but life will go on very much as usual," he said.

Dr. Caldwell doubted whether the suspected Axis implications of the revolution were very important. "German interests may have encouraged it," he admitted, "but whether they did or not, I believe the revolution would have occurred anyway.

"With a Government as lightly supported as Bolivia's necessarily is, any social, psychological, or economic unrest leads inevitably to the overthrow of the controlling faction in the palace at La Paz. At present Bolivia is suffering terrific inflation, and I have no doubt this was the real cause of the coup d'état."

He pointed out that tin, whose export is the source of virtually all the spending money that gets into Bolivia, is bringing £340 per ton, as against £80 per ton in 1939.

By-Product of Inflation

"I believe," said Dean Caldwell today, "that this particular revolution, while it may have been abetted and even sponsored by people who are unfriendly to the United States, is chiefly a by-product of inflation and of thin support for the Government.

"What is needed is understanding and patience on the part of the American people with the peculiar difficulties of the situation, a sympathetic desire to help, and an absence of any desire to interfere politically."

Bolivia's real problems do not exist in this revolution, Dean Coldwell declared. Briefly, they are: education, communication, and sanitation, he said.

"Out of a population of perhaps 3,250,000, at least 3,000,000 in Bolivia don't know anything politically or economically. They do not even speak Spanish, the official language of Bolivia. They can neither read nor write. They have no means of either travel or communication with the Capital. They engage in no commerce outside their own little village. Their ideas of sanitation are primitive, and disease is widespread. A palace revolution at La Paz has no significance to them whatever. They may never even hear of it.

"If I had been in Bolivia last Monday, I would not have been troubled or unduly alarmed by the change which took place. I am troubled by the real problems of Bolivia and I believe they must be solved if the country is to know real progress.

"Also I would be alarmed at the revolution itself if the unrest and discontent which brought it about proved to be deeper-seated than appears to be the case."

Yugoslav Partisans' Demand Forces Dilemma Upon Allies

Continued from Page 1

fessed he was anything but sanguine regarding the outlook.

Anglo-American diplomats, while pointing out that they were keeping Washington and London fully informed from this end, stressed that no action on the Partisan demand to be recognized as the only legitimate Yugoslav Government from the United States or Britain could be expected until these two countries had had a chance to consult together and with Russia.

It may be significant, however, that these statesmen re-emphasized the fact Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden only recently reasserted continued Anglo-American recognition of the Yugoslav Government in Exile here as the legal governing body for that country.

Move Not Unexpected

Despite surprise at the drastic language used by the Partisans in indicting the present Government and challenging Allied recognition of it, this latest move was not unexpected here. In fact, it has been forseen from the very moment the Partisan first formed their Committee of National Liberation last month.

Although some hope was held at first that the Partisans might be willing to defer their demands until the Allies had a chance to work on problem diplomatically, it wasn't doubted but that the new Partisan body looked on itself as the only legitimate National Government and would demand recognition of this by the Allies sooner or later.

It is an interesting coincidence that the Partisan demand was first bombshelled to the Allies at the very moment British and American officers were hosts in Alexandria to a Partisan Military Commission which had come to arrange for closer military cooperation between Allied forces in the Middle East and Patriot forces within Yugoslavia, and to study means of increasing the flow of Allied supplies to the Partisans. It is stressed, however, that this mission was purely military and not connected in the slightest way with today's diplomatic developments.

Expected King to Act

So far as is known, the Partisans have never approached the present Government with an eye to reconciliation, although it is understood that they have avoided personal attacks against King Peter for many months in the hope that he would be persuaded to form a Government acceptable to them.

Unsuccessful attempts to persuade the King to do this came mostly from a limited number of Croats and Slovenes, who warned him that Partisan leaders would never compromise so long as the Yugoslav Government was directed by what they termed "Pan-Slav holdovers of an era that has gone for good."

To sum up the situation in Cairo as it stands today, no one has the slightest idea what the Yugoslav Government plans to do in face of the challenge given it by dominant military power within the country.

Government spokesmen claim—and they are borne out in this by neutral observers—that the King as a member of the Karageorgevitch family has a wide and devoted following among Serbs in both Old Serbia and Bosnia.

These observers believe that the fate of the Yugoslav Royal House depends on the speed with which such sentiment can be galvanized in defense of Peter after liberation of the country from the Germans.

In Montenegro

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—The Free Yugoslav Radio broadcast a statement charging that a German-sponsored council composed of eight Chetnik traitors had been set up in Montenegro and promised that these men would not be permitted to get away alive, the London Radio reported.

Here is the text of the broadcast recorded at the CBS shortwave listening station:

"The Free Yugoslav Radio today issued the following statement: 'In Montenegro, the German occupying authorities have established a so-called national council. This council consists of eight traitors, lately active Chetniks who commanded various Chetnik units of Mihailovic.'

"The statement adds: 'The people of Montenegro will not permit them to get away alive. Eight ropes have been prepared for the eight members of the German so-called 'National Council of Montenegro.'"

War Not Over

Continued from Page 1

in 15 months, were strong enough to withstand direct hits from 16-inch guns, and that the Germans, with more than three years to prepare in Europe, must be presumed to have constructed fortifications as formidable, if not more formidable.

No Easy Method

The United States Government, militarily and politically, is proceeding on three assumptions:

That the war cannot be won by air power alone or by any other "easy" method that would take a relatively light toll of lives.

That it must be won by coming to grips with the German Army.

That there is no use in believing that the morale of the German people will crack before the German Army is beaten.

On the home front, it was made evident that some men high in the Administration are alarmed over evidence of selfishness displayed by pressure groups in a scramble for higher prices, higher wages, and elimination of price controls.

"If the present trend keeps up for three months," one official said gloomily, "I hate to think of the conditions that will exist then."

Pattern of New Europe Unfolding in Yugoslavia

Continued from Page 1

lar support not only in Croatia, where they started, but also in the other provinces of the composite country of Yugoslavia. They have unbounded courage, zeal, and stamina. Out of these ingredients they have built the first truly effective resistance army inside Europe and with it waged the first successful campaign against the Germans.

This distinction of treatment of the de Gaullist French and the Yugoslav Partisans springs basically from the fact that the Partisans are an internal resistance movement. The "Gaullists" began as an external movement. Official Washington, more than London, questioned the extent to which the "Gaullists" truly represented or reflected internal French sentiment.

There is no doubt about the Partisans being representative. They may be anathema to the dominant groups in the old Yugoslav Government, but they represent the mass of the people of Yugoslavia. They are accepted, therefore, because whatever they may be socially and politically they are the expression of a popular movement in a country strong enough to win much of it not only from opposing political groups of Yugoslavs but also from the Germans.

The de Gaullists finally have been accepted by Washington because it is now realized that they have general popular support inside France and thus they have beaten down the only strong argument Washington had against them. The Partisans began as an internal movement and never had to prove their inside support. They were it. And they are receiving today everything they want of substance which can be given them.

A special tactical air force of British and American planes and pilots operates from Italian airfields under orders from Marshal Broz. It supports his ground operations. Supply planes bring food, munitions, and equipment. Small surface craft run a growing supply line by water to ports under Partisan control. His wounded are taken out by air and water to Allied hospitals.

How much German force they are occupying in Yugoslavia is a controversial point. According to some statements it equals the number of German divisions involved in Italy. Other sources say this is exaggerated and the number is perhaps around 6 to 10 divisions at the outside. There are 12 fighting on the Italian front alone, plus others garrisoning the north of Italy and guarding against an Allied landing behind the front.

However, it is a substantial German Army and it is being kept from the Russian, Italian, and French fronts. And it is fighting a steadily losing action. The Partisans hold most of the country in much the same sense that the Chinese long have held much of the so-called occupied parts of China. Like the Japanese in China, the Germans in Yugoslavia still are able to hold the cities and the main railroad lines. But their control stops at that point. The Partisans operate across the German lines and their rule is general through the back country.

They have brought a new front into being with the slenderest resources of any Allied force fighting in the European area. Their story is an unexampled one of hardship, courage, and survival. They have laid the foundation of a new nation, because it is already obvious that Yugoslavia never will return to what it was before 1939. The pattern of the new Europe is beginning to unfold. Those who fight the battles at home are demanding recognition and control of the future of their countries.

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McNutt Rules That Veterans May Sidestep War Plants

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, declaring that returning veterans must be given "every possible assistance," made it clear today that honorably discharged servicemen don't have to take war jobs if they don't want to.

Regardless of local manpower programs which give essential war plants first call on workers, the veterans will be helped to find jobs to their liking, he said.

That goes for both men and women. About 100,000 now are being discharged each month.

"It can be assumed that the majority of returning veterans will prefer war jobs but no restriction must be placed on anyone who chooses to accept other work, particularly work promising greater permanency," Mr. McNutt said.

All offices of the United States Employment Service have been instructed that, on the request of a veteran, they shall refer him to any job in which he is interested, and for which he is qualified.

The same freedom of choice continues for 60 days after the veteran has accepted his first civilian job. In other words, if he doesn't like the first job, he has the privilege, for 60 days, of seeking other work.

The Women's Advisory Committee of the WMC called, meanwhile, for positive and specific planning to preserve the jobs of women as well as of men in converting industry back to civilian production.

In a statement submitted to Mr. McNutt for forwarding to Bernard Baruch, head of the Postwar Adjustment Unit of the Office of War Mobilization, the Committee urged experimental programs of re-employment now, during what it called the initial stages of reconversion.

The Committee, headed by Miss Margaret Hickey of St. Louis, Mo., stated its recognition of the fact that servicemen are to have their old jobs back, if they want them, when they return.

It added, however, that all evidence so far shows that a relatively small proportion of women now at work will withdraw voluntarily from the labor market after the war and asked that full employment be defined to include all women now at work—those in uniform as well as civilians.

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New Jersey Town's Horses To Wear Identifying Tags

PARAMUS, N. J., Dec. 23 (AP)—An ordinance which will require horses to wear colored license tags from their necks was adopted last night by the Borough Council.

Horses from the borough's three riding stables will wear either red, black or yellow tags so residents may identify them.

The action was taken by the Council, Mayor Adolph A. Haase said, after residents complained of horses damaging their lawns and victory gardens.

Tournament of Roses Queen

Associated Press

She Rules Realm of Beauty

Miss Naomi Riordan, Pasadena Junior College sophomore and a native of Muskegon, Mich., was named queen of the annual Tournament of Roses to be held Jan. 1. The traditional parade has been suspended for the duration, but she will preside over the Rose Bowl football game in Pasadena, Calif.

President Doesn't Say 'No,' Walker Says of Fourth Term

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—With the Administration warning against home-front apathy, we don't want to indulge in too much escapist literature, but just as briefly as possible here is the political news today:

Suave, able, amiable Frank J. Walker, who has been said to devote ½ per cent of his time to being Postmaster General of the United States and 99½ per cent to being Democratic National Chairman of the United States, has been discussing politics with President Roosevelt—but it was just a "little" discussion, he said.

Afterward, plied with pointed questions by pointed-questioning White House correspondents, Mr. Walker came right out with all the directness of Gracie Allen, with a statement on the fourth term. He said the President wasn't saying he wouldn't run.

That clears up one point. Mr. Roosevelt isn't saying no and Mr. Walker figures it is much too early for Mr. Roosevelt to say yes.

He figures the President simply hasn't made up his mind on that matter.

Resignation Hinted

"I don't know, and I don't think the President knows," the Democratic Chairman summed up.

However, one widely-known but unwilling-to-be-identified Democratic Party official advances the suggestion that Mr. Roosevelt might accept a fourth-term nomination and, if elected, resign at the end of the war to head the American peace delegation.

Such action would be without precedent although there is no provision in the Constitution which would make it illegal, and the Democratic official, who preferred to remain anonymous, thought that might be one of the very reasons Mr. Roosevelt would do it.

But Mr. Walker didn't think he would do it. In fact, he didn't think it was a good idea at all.

Mr. Walker was asked about it, along with being asked unsuccessfully about a lot of other things, as he was leaving the White House yesterday following his luncheon with the President to discuss "a little" politics. He did not believe that would occur.

Backed by Opinion

The weight of Washington opinion appears to be on th eside of Mr. Walker's belief that it will not occur. Certainly that is the present view of "close observer," who was recently seen observing right outside our window in the press building and who is known to have a pipeline direct to "Congressman" O'Malley, who is likely to be as right as wrong and who loves little children.

Two reasons why Mr. Walker is likely to be right are that it would be extremely difficult to elect a President who had announced that he might resign anytime—note how explicitly Thomas E. Dewey felt he had to say he intended to serve his full four-year term—and that the man in the White House, not the head of the American peace delegation, will determine American peace policy.

President Roosevelt feels that the term "new deal"—which has identified his administration since he became Chief Executive in 1933—is now outmoded and should be discarded in favor of some new slogan more reflective of the war effort, the White House said today.

Early Confirms It

Questioned about reports that Mr. Roosevelt wanted to abandon the term "New Deal," White House Secretary Stephen T. Early said this was so.

"The phrase was born back in the days of 1932 emergency and it was the slogan through the campaign," Mr. Early said, adding, "this is now 1943."

Asked recently what he preferred in place of "New Deal," Mr. Roosevelt suggested "Win the War."

MacArthur Report

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NEW GUINEA, Dec. 23 (AP)—A spokesman said today "there is no foundation whatsoever for the statement that Gen. Douglas MacArthur expects to go to Washington in the near future for conferences."

The spokesman referred to reports published recently in the Indianapolis (Ind.) Star, that the General had made tentative plans to go to Washington in March. The Star's story, from its Washington bureau, quoted "persistent reports of reliable persons returning from Australia."

It linked the reports with "organizational plans of the 'MacArthur for President' faction (of the Republican Party) headed by Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan.

Last Oct. 29 General MacArthur in a statement disavowed any political ambitions, saying his primary concern was to prosecute the war against Japan and fight his way back to the Philippines.

Roman Catholic Official Supports Beveridge Plan

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP) — The Rt. Rev. Bernard W. Griffin, newly appointed Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, today announced his whole-hearted support of Sir William Beveridge's plan for postwar social security and said he hoped the Government would soon put it into effect.

"We need it," he said. "We want to get it going as soon as possible."

Von Gontard and Three Others Face Draft Intrigue Charge

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP)—Gert Hans von Gontard, alias George Grant, described by Federal officials as a grandson of Adolphus Busch, late St. Louis brewer, and three others were named today in a Federal complaint charging conspiracy to keep Mr. Von Gontard from military service.

Named with Mr. Von Gontard in the complaint, which was opened by U. S. Commissioner Garrett W. Cotter, were:

Francis Xavier Grottano, former New York City detective and now a Lieutenant in Army Intelligence at Governor's Island; Dr. Arnold Aaron Hutschnecker, New York physician who was accused of faking medical history which won draft deferment for Mr. Von Gontard, and Michael Mangano, operator of the G. M. Uniform Company, which makes Army uniforms for the War Department.

The four, all from New York, now are under arrest.

The complaint specifically accused the four of conspiracy to make false statements and with being parties to making false statements to indicate the nonliability of Mr. Von Gontard for military service.

Assistant United States Attorney J. Gerard Cregan, who filed the complaint, said Mr. Von Contard was a native of Germany and became a citizen through the naturalization of one of his parents.

complaint, said Mr. Von Gontard though divorced in January, 1941, also requested a draft board to place him in a deferred classification on grounds that he was married and supporting a wife.

Mr. Cregan said the case, under investigation since May 3 as the result of an anonymous complaint to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, would be referred to a Federal Grand Jury. Conviction on the charge carries a sentence of five years imprisonment and $10,000 fine.

Soviet Paper Hits A. F. of L. Leaders

MOSCOW, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Soviet labor publication War and the Working Class, in a discussion of labor's split in the United States, has accused three American Federation of Labor leaders of anti-Soviet acts tending to suppress "hopes of the masses for national and international unity."

The article, published yesterday, also referred to John L. Lewis, who has led his United Mine Workers out of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and is now trying to return to the A. F. of L., as "that Fascist sectarian."

Listed as "reactionary leaders" of the A. F. of L. were Matthew Woll, Vice-President; William L. Hutcheson, President of the Carpenters' Union; and Isadore Nagler, Fraternal Delegate. Placed in the same category was David Dubinsky, International President of the Ladies Garment Workers Union, an independent body not now affiliated with either the A. F. of L. or C. I. O.

They were accused of making political war against both Soviet labor unions and the Soviet Union—"the country, which as an ally of the United States, is carrying on a war of liberation against the common enemy, Germany."

The article declared that Messrs. Woll, Hutcheson, Dubinsky, and others had tried to lead the United Mine Workers back into the A. F. of L. "to strengthen their personal positions and break down all attempts by advocates of national unity of the A. F. of L. and C. I. O."

"The reactionary top of the A. F. of L.," the article continued, "used this platform as an excuse for an open and noisy demonstration against rapprochement and collaboration with Soviet labor unions."

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The Home Forum

"I shall not want"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"FREEDOM from want" has been the hope of mankind ever since the first citizens of earth, Adam and Eve, lost their home in the garden of Eden.

In the first chapter of Genesis is the story of the divine creation, the universe as God made it, a land of plenty. Here we read (Genesis 1:12), "And the earth brought forth grass, and herb yielding seed after his kind, and the tree yielding fruit, whose seed was in itself, after his kind: and God saw that it was good." This world of God's creation, spiritual and perfect, was a fitting home for the man of God's creation, the man made "in the image of God," spiritual and immortal. Indeed, the spiritual universe and spiritual man constitute the only true creation.

In the second chapter of Genesis we read (verse 6), "But there went up a mist." The subsequent record of a man created "from the dust of the ground" is the story of mortal man and the material universe, both limited and finite. Into this mist world came the serpent. The serpent was not recognized as a foe when it entered the garden. It came in the guise of a benefactor with a plan by which men could become "as gods." With this glittering bait it tempted Adam and Eve to eat of the tree of knowledge of good and evil. This fruit was forbidden of God. Because of willful disobedience, the consciousness of true selfhood as God's children, with every need supplied, was lost. Turning away from God and listening to the serpent of material sense, mortals became the slaves of a complicated material system, with its toil and shortages.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in one of her books, "Retrospection and Introspection," that she was healed of the belief that one must rely on matter. She tells of her healing in these words (p. 31): "The first spontaneous motion of Truth and Love, acting through Christian Science on my roused consciousness, banished at once and forever the fundamental error of faith in things material; for this trust is the unseen sin, the unknown foe,—the heart's untamed desire which breaketh the divine commandments."

Suggestions of future want are frequent—lack of this food or that, lack of clothing, lack of fuel, and the like. We can, if we will, deny the picture of economic instability, as we would a disease, and turn to God, who alone can give all men prosperity, freedom from want, and continuing abundance.

Spiritual understanding of God as our Father and Mother, as our creator and provider, and complete reliance upon Him give us a sense of independence as nothing else can. That is, dependence upon God replaces dependence upon mere human systems. Being one with God and manifesting His goodness in our daily lives give us the only true self-reliance. Jesus taught the people that the omniscient Father, God, knew all their needs and would supply them if they would but turn wholly to Him. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness," he said (Matthew 6:33); "and all these things shall be added unto you." He never doubted God's omnipotence, and repeatedly proved His providence.

* * *

Greater unselfishness and a higher humanity should be the desire of everyone. Every gleam of good will that shines through the gloom of a war-torn world is cause for rejoicing. In our efforts, however, to support humanitarian projects let us not be drawn away from the fundamental realization that all real good has its source in God. No one can take the place of God. Man can never do more than reflect God. He cannot substitute himself for God.

We can help our country by recognizing God's government and resisting the temptation to regard our national leaders as gods who have partaken of the tree of knowledge and can make us secure in matter. The infinitude of God can never be completely shown through that which is finite. By acknowledging the infinite tenderness and goodness of God and letting these shine in our own lives, we can be healed of want and find true satisfaction. We can sing with the Psalmist (Psalms 23:1), "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Wave

The silence gathering
Above the wave unbroken
Is like the pause that shapes
The word unspoken.

Up, up, the green wave mounts
From deep delirium of sea
As a dream mounts
In the last hour of sleep,
Drawing the past within itself,
Shaping the day that is to be.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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PORTRAIT OF A LADY: *A Drawing by William Sidney Mount*

WILLIAM S. MOUNT (1807-1868) was born in Setauket, Long Island. He was trained at the National Academy of Design in New York, and he set forth on a career of making portraits of children, composing scenes of Scripture, and portraying episodes of everyday life in America. That was a characteristic range of activities for an American artist of his day. He had a portable studio that was horse drawn, and he penetrated the country, where he depicted scenes and people that typified America of the period.

„Mir wird nichts mangeln"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

„FREISEIN von Mangel" ist immer die Hoffnung der Menschheit gewesen, seit die ersten Erdenbürger Adam und Eva ihre Heimat im Garten Eden verloren.

Das 1. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose enthält die Geschichte der göttlichen Schöpfung der Welt, wie Gott sie machte: ein Land der Fülle. Hier lesen wir (1. Mose 1, 12): „Und die Erde ließ aufgehen Gras und Kraut, das sich besamte, ein jegliches nach seiner Art, und Bäume, die da Frucht trugen und ihren eigenen Samen bei sich selbst hatten, ein jeglicher nach seiner Art. Und Gott sah, daß es gut war". Diese geistige und vollkommene Welt der Schöpfung Gottes war ein angemessenes Heim für den Menschen der Schöpfung Gottes, den „zum Bilde Gottes" gemachten geistigen und unsterblichen Menschen. Ja, das geistige Weltall und der geistige Mensch bilden die einzige wahre Schöpfung.

Im 2. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose lesen wir (Vers 6): „Aber ein Nebel ging auf". Die darauffolgende Geschichte von einem „aus einem Erdenkloß" gemachten Menschen ist die Geschichte des sterblichen Menschen und des materiellen Weltalls, die beide begrenzt und endlich sind. In diese Nebelwelt kam die Schlange. Die Schlange wurde nicht als Feindin erkannt, als sie in den Garten kam. Sie kam in der Verkleidung einer Wohltäterin mit einem Plan, durch den die Menschen angeblich „wie Gott" werden konnten. Mit dieser glänzenden Lockung versuchte sie Adam und Eva, von dem Baum der Erkenntnis des Guten und Bösen zu essen. Diese Frucht war von Gott verboten. Durch eigenwilligen Ungehorsam verloren die Menschen das Bewußtsein ihrer wahren Selbstheit als Gottes Kinder, deren Bedürfnisse restlos befriedigt sind. Da sich die Sterblichen von Gott abwandten und auf die Schlange des materiellen Sinnes horchten, wurden sie die Sklaven eines verwickelten materiellen Verfahrens mit seiner Mühsal und seinen Mängeln.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt in ihrem Buche „Rückblick und Einblick", daß sie von dem Glauben geheilt worden sei, daß man sich auf die Materie verlassen müsse. Sie erzählt von ihrer Heilung (S. 31): „Das erste natürliche Sichregen der Wahrheit und der Liebe, die durch die Christliche Wissenschaft auf mein aufgrütteltes Bewußtsein einwirkten, verbannte ein für allemal den Grundirrtum des Glaubens an irdische Dinge; denn dieser Verlaß ist die unsichtbare Sünde, der unbekannte Feind—des Herzens ungezähmtes Verlangen, das die göttlichen Gebote bricht".

Einflüsterungen von künftigem Mangel sind nicht selten—Mangel an dieser oder jener Nahrung, Mangel an Kleidung, Mangel an Heizmaterial u. dgl. Wenn wir wollen, können wir das Bild wirtschaftlicher Unbeständigkeit verneinen, wie wir eine Krankheit verneinen, und uns an Gott wenden, der allein allen Menschen Wohlergehen, Freisein von Mangel und beständige Fülle geben kann.

Das geistige Verständnis, daß Gott unser Vater und unsere Mutter, unser Schöpfer und Versorger ist, und vollständiger Verlaß auf Ihn gibt uns ein Gefühl der Unabhängigkeit, wie sonst nichts es kann, d. h. Abhängigkeit von Gott tritt an Stelle der Abhängigkeit von bloßen menschlichen Verfahren. Mit Gott eins sein und Seine Güte in unserem täglichen Leben bekunden, gibt uns das allein wahre Selbstvertrauen. Jesus lehrte die Menschen, daß der allwissende Vater, Gott, alle ihre Bedürfnisse kennt und befriedigt, wenn sie sich nur von ganzem Herzen an Ihn wenden. „Trachtet am ersten nach dem Reich Gottes und nach seiner Gerechtigkeit", sagte er (Matth. 6, 33), „so wird euch solches alles zufallen". Er zweifelte nie an Gottes Allmacht und bewies wiederholt Seine Fürsorge.

* * *

Größere Selbstlosigkeit und edleres Menschentum sollten jedermanns Verlangen sein. Jeder Strahl des Wohlwollens, der durch die Düsterkeit einer durch Krieg zerrütteten Welt hindurchscheint, ist Grund zur Freude. Laßt uns aber in unseren Bemühungen, menschenfreundliche Pläne zu unterstützen, nicht von der grundlegenden Erkenntnis abweichen, daß alles wirklich Gute seine Quelle in Gott hat! Niemand kann Gottes Platz einnehmen. Der Mensch kann nie mehr tun als Gott widerspiegeln. Er kann nicht Gott ersetzen.

Wir können unserem Vaterland helfen, indem wir Gottes Regierung anerkennen und der Versuchung widerstehen, die Führer unseres Volks, die von dem Baum der Erkenntnis gegessen haben und uns in der Materie Sicherheit geben können, als Götter anzusehen. Die Unendlichkeit Gottes kann durch das, was endlich ist, nicht vollständig gezeigt werden. Anerkennen wir die unendliche Zärtlichkeit und Güte Gottes, und lassen wir diese in unserem Leben leuchten, so können wir von Mangel geheilt werden und wahre Befriedigung finden. Wir können mit dem Psalmisten singen (Ps. 23, 1): „Der Herr ist mein Hirte; mir wird nichts mangeln".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.

Here Lived Grieg

ANOTHER SUMMER, coming from Iceland, I lingered in friendly, picturesque Bergen, and there with friends went out to near-by Hop to see the home where Edvard Grieg had lived and the little retreat with a wooded setting near the bay where he withdrew when he wanted to compose in seclusion. We all but heard the familiar melodies of *"Ja, vi elsker dette landet"* (Yes, we love this land) and of "Solveig's Song" and "Anitra's Dance," as we dwelt on his life story. When Grieg studied in youth at the Leipzig Conservatory, the critics there at once declared that his early compositions were too national. They were finding their world language in Mozart, Mendelssohn and the Wagner of the early years. Later on there was to come a newer note from Russia—a world language again—in the contributions by Rimsky-Korsakoff and Moussorgsky. Another favorite retreat for Grieg on his return to Norway was Loftus, perched near a snowy crest overlooking the Hardanger fjord, and there too he heard the music in the sighing of the wind through mountain spruce and pine and the rhythm of the waters that, vanquished by the blazing suns, rushed down the stupendous crevices.—From "Scandinavia," by ALMA LUISE OLSON. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

A Writer's Handicap

THOSE WHO NOW practise the art of literature, the art of communicating by letters, know well the handicaps they must accept. We have no device for indicating on the page the tone of the voice, the cadence or melody which we intend in each word, each phrase, each sentence. It is quite impossible, as far as I know, to indicate the inflection with which we nowadays say good-by at the end of a telephone call. Since no language by which man still communicates is dead language, and since the meaning of most statements lies in the tone of voice with which they are made, we writers who are never heard but always are read in print work against fearful odds. George Bernard Shaw reads on the page as a decidedly acidulous person, but when he expresses identical ideas with his own voice, you hear his good humor and kindness. . . .

We are all in the habit of judging characters, correctly on the whole, by what they say. Unfortunately we usually don't notice on what we base our judgment—just as we recognize our father and mother without really observing what they look like. The moment we see what makes a speech characteristic of one person rather than of another, that moment we are on our way to be a novelist or dramatist.—JOHN ERSKINE, in "Men of Tomorrow." (New York: Putnam.)

Georgian Style

How reasonable, how regular, how rare,
Houses on the square,
To choose a uniform so debonair!

Small stoops, brass knobs, fresh scrim
And picket points are trim:
There's not a bulge of porte-cochère.
Discreet, demure,
No porches jut,
Swagger or strut.

Reasonable, regular, rare,
And too polite to stare,
What bland brick houses on the public square!

WINTHROP PALMER

The Dickens of the "Carol"

ON JANUARY 2, 1844, Charles Dickens wrote to a professor at Harvard College: "Now, if instantly on the receipt of this you will send a free and independent citizen down to the Cunard wharf at Boston, you will find that Captain Hewett of the Britannia steamship (my ship) has a small parcel for Professor Felton of Cambridge; and in that parcel you will find a Christmas Carol in prose; being a short story of Christmas by Charles Dickens. Over which Christmas Carol Charles Dickens wept and laughed and wept again, and excited himself in a most extraordinary manner in the composition; and thinking whereof he walked about the black streets of London, fifteen and twenty miles, many a night when all the sober folks had gone to bed. . . . Its success is most prodigious. And by every post all manner of strangers write all manner of letters to him about their homes and hearths, and how this same Carol is read aloud there, and kept on a little shelf by itself. Indeed, it is the greatest success, as I am told, that this ruffian and rascal has ever achieved."

Probably that was the first copy of the "Christmas Carol" to reach America. Allowing for the interest that always attaches to centenaries, some may wonder how the author looked to his contemporaries in those days.

Besides Professor Felton at Harvard, there was a young Bostonian who could tell. Less than two years before, when Dickens had disembarked at his city, James T. Fields saw him clearly.

* * *

At a later time, the Boston publisher wrote: "How well I recall the bleak winter evening in 1842, when I first saw the handsome, glowing face of the young man who was even then famous over half the globe! He came bounding into the Tremont House, fresh from the steamer that had brought him to our shores, and his cheery voice rang through the hall, as he gave a quick glance at the new scenes opening upon him in a strange land on first arriving at a trans-Atlantic hotel. 'Here we are!' he shouted, as the lights burst upon the merry party just entering the house, and several gentlemen came forward to greet him. Ah, how happy and buoyant he was then! Young, handsome, almost worshipped for his genius, belted round by such troops of friends as rarely ever man had, coming to a new country to make new conquests of fame and honor—surely it was a sight long to be remembered and never wholly to be forgotten."

Seen through the eyes of youth, the visitor from overseas was truly a glamorous figure. Mr. Fields furnishes a vivid portrait: "The splendor of his endowments and the personal interest he had won to himself called forth all the enthusiasm of old and young America, and I am glad to have been among the first to witness his arrival. You ask me what was his appearance as he ran, or rather flew, up the steps of the hotel, and sprang into the hall. He seemed all on fire with curiosity, and alive as I never saw mortal before. . . . What vigor, what keenness, what freshness of spirit possessed him! He seemed like the Emperor of Cheerfulness on a cruise of pleasure, determined to conquer a realm or two of fun every hour of his overflowing existence."

* * *

It was the true "Boz" who stood before admiring Americans at last; and that night young Fields, with three or four friends of his own age, decided to sit up late and wait for their idol to appear.

They were not disappointed. Fields' account of Dickens' nocturnal skylarking recalls Bob Cratchit sliding with a crowd of boys all the way home to Cornhill: "About midnight on that eventful landing, 'Boz,'—everybody called him 'Boz' in those days,—having finished his supper, came down into the office of the hotel, and, joining the young Earl of M——, his fellow-voyager, sallied out for a first look at Boston streets. It was a stinging night, and the moon was at the full. Every object stood out sharp and glittering, and 'Boz,' muffled up in a shaggy fur coat, ran over the shining frozen snow, wisely keeping the middle of the street for the most part. We boys followed cautiously behind, but near enough not to lose any of the fun. Of course, the two gentlemen soon lost their way on emerging into Washington from Tremont Street. Dickens kept up one continual shout of uproarious laughter as he went rapidly forward, reading the signs on the shops, and observing the architecture of the new country into which he had dropped as if from the clouds."

JAMES ALDREDGE

One Ancient Task of Icelandic Shepherds

THAT THE SHEPHERD'S JOB could be very trying and at the same time the occasion for many happy memories is attested by the Icelandic author, Fridrik Asmundsson Brekkan, who in 1928 published an excellent description of his experiences as shepherd on his paternal farm far up in the North. He was only six years old when he began to tend the flocks. He recalls the "long sunny days, when the sheep hardly stirred; when one was alone, often so far from human habitations that none could be seen—only the smoke that arose from the chimneys on the farms." A hut was built close to a rocky wall, in which several shepherds might sit together; they caught trout in the brook or sat absorbed in a book. Of course they brought along their lunch, which might include a piece of whale meat. But the stormy days were hard; sometimes the boys nearly froze. . . . In the spring, before the lambs are born, there is some tending of sheep about the fields at home, and likewise on the winter days when the weather is such that they can be let out of the barns.

But there remains one ancient task in the country life centering in the sheep, one that will remain as long as sheep-raising retains its time-honored importance, and that is the autumnal hunting and counting of the sheep on the mountains. This duty begins in the middle of September and lasts about a month. During the summer the sheep from a whole town or district have grazed together on the heights, untended, often strolling far away; and it is generally a hard, tedious job to find them and drive them into the enormous fold, *rjettir*—which also refers to the drive itself—or *almannarjettir*, inasmuch as it is common for a whole settlement. First they are driven into a large fold in the middle. From this, smaller folds radiate outward in all directions, becoming broadest near the periphery. Every such pen belongs to a certain farm and into it the owner or his men must drive his sheep. An active, colorful life takes the place of the former stillness up on the hills. Farmers and servants hurl themselves at the poor animals, grab their ears to examine their marks, and then, after the ownership has been established, begin . . . , amid the barking and snapping of dogs, sometimes actually mounting and riding astride on the backs of the sheep, to direct them into the proper stall. This is *rjettirnar* (pl.), and with still more right than in the case of *fráfaerur* the term is employed, also, to indicate a certain though not absolutely definite seasonal time.

An enormous number of people and horses are encamped on the mountains during these sheep-herding weeks, and the life developed there may be compared to that at our larger fairs. Ancient games and sports are revived, as for example the type of wrestling known as the *glima*. (In these days, incidentally, when everything is exhibited publicly, so as not to be forgotten, the *glima* may be seen even outside of Iceland.) . . .

By and large, sheep culture and everything connected with it still constitutes a conservative and conserving element in Icelandic rural life.—From "Iceland—A Land of Contrasts," by Hjalmar Lindroth. (Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press.)

Christmas Under the Southern Cross

MEANWHILE, CHRISTMAS drawing near we were occupied with preparations for its celebration. In the carpenter shop, behind locked doors, two of us were busily contriving gaudy wonders for the tree; gilded nuts, and cakes and candy . . . and tinsel made of shavings of sheet lead, and to crown all a great star of Bethlehem with copper wire rays. The mate was set to dipping little tallow candles and hanging them to cool. The children gathered daisies in the fields and roses in the garden, and flowering boughs and mistletoe; they decked the house as for a May-day festival. And on the last day the youngsters came trooping from the forest with the tree, a glossy-leafed canelo, first of its kind that should attain the glory of a candle-lighted Christmas martyrdom.

It is Christmas Eve and a great party is assembled at the Neilsen house. Besides the Neilsens and Lundbergs with their eleven children, Bert Lawrence has come from Remilino with two more children. There are in all eight grown-ups and thirteen youngsters. Profound expectancy possesses them all, for the doors of the great dining room that is seldom used are locked upon a mystery, and the windows are darkly curtained against the lingering daylight and the eager curiosity of little eyes. Waiting, whispering, wondering at the doors, suddenly there is silence there as from the closed room comes the sound of music—far away at first, and faint but heavenly sweet. "Fröhliche Nacht": —an orchestra is playing!

The great door swings slowly back and swells the sound into a burst of glory: but the light! the glistening, dazzling marvel of that tree revealed to eyes that never saw a Christmas tree before! Those that have done it feel the spirit of the children's happiness; and the rude music mounts to fervent utterance of their speechless wonderment.—Yet what an orchestra it was! Two boys with fiddles, and the phonograph and flute—a band in tune with homemade tinsel and candles made of grocery string and tallow, but, like those homemade splendours, perfect there and then.

Then with eating and drinking, with dancing and laughter and play, the night glides by. . . . The cock crows and the red sun rises through haze. We stroll into the garden and with the sweet air of early morning breathe the frangrance of the roses.

"Never," says Neilsen, "in the twenty-six years that I've been in this country have I known such a Christmas."—From "Voyaging Southward From the Strait of Magellan," by ROCKWELL KENT. (New York: Putnam.)

Immanence

This winter night is cavernously brimmed
With deepening purple; wind no longer stirs
At evening's edges and the stars have trimmed
Their lamps to beckon all astronomers.
Footsteps ring hollowly on frozen ground;
The cricket, in his tiny burrow, sleeps;
There is portentous meaning in each sound,
A secret knowledge that December keeps.

New grandeur grows upon the face of things—
Wideness and mystery and a searching sense
Of space above the pine-dark hills which brings
Us nearer to some vast Omnipotence.
On such a night as this we feel our own
Walls fail, yet are not homeless or alone.

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1943

British Housewives Juggle Food Rations to Produce Christmas Feast

Is Allied Blitz Aimed at Nazi Rocket Guns?

Daylight air offensive on 'military targets' across Channel met by swarm of Luftwaffe fighters.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 23—Heavy raids by American and British bombers in the Pas de Calais area of Northern France this week may provide the answer to the question as to why Hitler's long-heralded rocket-gun attack on London so far has failed to materialize.

Hundreds of medium bombers have taken part in this daylight air offensive which was concentrated on "miiltary targets" across the Channel. The nature of these targets was not specified, but they were plainly of vital importance for the Germans sent up some of the largest fighter formations that have been seen for many weeks.

The British press assumed the raids were aimed at emplacements of the Nazis' much-talked-of secret weapon, a giant rocket gun with which the Germans frequently have boasted they intend to bombard London. If so, it is likely that this bombardment has been postponed again, for Allied pilots reported that results of the raids were "excellent."

Although this week's air offensive against the strip of French coast across the Straits of Dover was particularly heavy, it was by no means the first important attack on this area. For several weeks there have been periodic reports of daylight raids by the RAF and American medium bombers on unspecified targets in this region.

Installations About Ready

German radio stations have made a special point in the past few days of references to rocket-launching installations in France. Messages reaching here from Stockholm claim that the Germans had, after many delays, just about succeeded in putting finishing touches to their preparations for a rocket-gun attack on the British Capital.

Such installations would not be easy to conceal from reconnaissance aircraft for they would have to be both very large and very numerous if they were to be the basis of any serious attack on London. Furthermore, their approximate location can be figured roughly by simple mathematical calculation. For the maximum effective range of their rockets, which it is rumored weigh about 12 tons, is currently estimated to be between 100 and 150 miles. As the distance from London to Calais is 90 miles, as a rocket would fly, this gives a key to the area in which rocket emplacements would have to be installed.

British experts differ in their opinion as to the existence and possible effectiveness of such a secret weapon. Some discount entirely the probability of a rocket attack ever materializing, and believe the secret weapon is entirely a propaganda one.

Others, on the contrary, are convinced that Hitler has developed some such weapon and that London may have to undergo a bombardment by such projectiles within the next few months.

No Effect on War

But all agree that in any case such a weapon could not exercise the slightest effect upon the eventual outcome of the war or even force the Allies to modify their war strategy in any degree.

Perhaps some notion of what a rocket bombardment might be like can be obtained from the shelling of Dover by German long-range guns located across the Channel.

The distance across the Straits at this point is only 20 miles. But although considerable damage has been done by repeated spasmodic shelling, the bombardments have not produced anything even distantly approaching a decisive effect. In fact, it would not be an understatement to say that they are regarded by Dover inhabitants more as a serious nuisance than anything else.

Assuming the Germans were able to complete installation of their rocket guns and begin a bombardment of London, the distance is nearly five times as great and the target is so much more enormous that results are not likely to be any more considerable. Besides, while the RAF and United States Air Forces keep up their daylight attacks against the Pas de Calais area on the scale of the recent air offensive, Hitler's secret weapon seems likely to remain secret for quite a while longer.

'No Bluff' in Threat

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—Allied officials regard Germany's rocket secret weapon as "no bluff," says Allan A. Michie of the Reader's Digest magazine.

Arriving here by trans-Atlantic clipper yesterday, Mr. Michie said: "Allied officials in London have been gathering information from refugees and agents for five months on the secret weapon the Germans are talking about. They have enough information to know that it is no bluff."

Associated Press from Signal Corps Radio; Associated Press; Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps

Yuletide With American Soldiers at the Front

Top left: Christmas time arrives for a doughboy on the Italian front. His mate helps him carry the load of gift packages to his tent. Top right: At another sector of the front a group of American soldiers gets to work on packages from home. Lower left: The call of the mail truck, with its Christmas load, draws soldiers on the double from all points within earshot. Lower right: United States field artillerymen, grouped around a little Christmas tree which they have erected somewhere in Italy, inspect their Yule gifts.

Favored Few To Eat Turkey And Rabbits

Civilians look forward to egg just out of shell to go with bacon at breakfast.

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 23 — British housewives are drawing up menus for their fifth wartime Christmas with all the ingenuity and skill of the conjurers who entertained their house parties in former happier days.

The majority are juggling deftly to produce festive meals from routine rations. A fortunate minority have produced rabbits or—in some cases—even turkeys from hats. They are the ones who have drawn the winning numbers in ballots organized by some shopkeepers here as the fairest means of distributing the scanty supplies of such seasonal luxuries. Some are even adopting a system of turkey sharing in the case of small families.

"When you have one turkey to each 150 rationed customers," one harassed butcher said, "the only way to avoid sleepless nights is to put the names in a hat and let the messenger boy pick out the fortunate one."

The Ministry of Food promised even distribution of 1,600,000 turkeys throughout the country, which has been divided into zones for the purpose.

Col. John J. Llewellin, who has taken Lord Woolton's place, is to make his maiden radio speech as Food Minister on Christmas morning. His reputation probably will depend more on odors coming from kitchen ovens than on his actual words over the radio.

British troops in the home commands are promised an egg just out of the shell with their bacon on Christmas morning. Civilians are hoping that the scanty allotment on shell eggs in the past four to eight weeks means each will get a Christmas egg. The Ministry issued a warning, however, that owing to delay in shipments from Argentina this treat may be delayed until the New Year.

Fruit More Common

Fruit dishes in a few British homes this year contain oranges, lemons and bananas for the first time in four years. These are from fathers, brothers and friends serving in the Mediterranean. Home releases include only dried fruits, such as raisins, sultanas, prunes, dried apple rings, all of which are rationed.

There are a few grapes in West End florist shops but the cost is 12 to 25 shillings a pound.

Not many queues are seen in the West End. The chocolate shops which received a small quota of fancy varieties attracted those willing to give up a whole month's coupons for three quarters of a pound. Fancy boxes for these cost as much as the chocolates.

Christmas presents this year are mostly of the "token" variety or strictly utilitarian—kettles and sauce pans and similar items. There has been a great search for things which don't need coupons and don't carry a luxury tax. Clothes, soap, and chocolates are "out."

Antique and second-hand silver, glass, and jewelry counters are thronged. Book stores are crowded from opening to closing time. Many persons are giving "book tokens" which enable the recipient to purchase the books he wants.

Christmas cards are leftovers from former Christmas stocks and cost six times as much as prewar cards. Decorations, fancy wrapping paper, and bonbons are almost nonexistent.

Toy Shops Busy

Toy shops have a fairly good supply of small wooden toys and stuffed dolls owing to a late release by the Board of Trade. Metal toys are still banned. Expensive playthings, like rocking horses and scooters, have disappeared with the imposition of a maximum price of about five dollars for toys. There is a big private trade in handmade toys, the profits of which often are given to the Red Cross for war prisoners.

Flower sellers are cheered by news that, for the first time in two years, the transport ban is lifted to allow Christmas flowers to be brought from Cornwall and the Scilly Isles. Luxury florists in the West End have a few white narcissi and anemones. "Maggie," a Piccadilly flower seller, hopes to get some "luvly violets." "I been selling heather," she says ruefully, "but after 18 years of 'vilets' and roses 'taint the same."

The sight of station platforms piled up with luggage and parcels, due to the late arrival of trains, tends to discourage anyone from getting the "wanderbug." The Perth to Euston express has a record for late arrival—four hours after schedule.

There will be no relaxation of "blackout" regulations although modified church lighting will be permitted for midnight services on Christmas Eve. Westminster Abbey is to have its candle-light and torch-light wartime service as usual. Candles will light the altar. There is to be a single shaded light for the clergyman to read by and a few dimmed lights in the auditorium. The congregation finds seats by the light of a hand torch.

Swiss Lights To Shine Amid War's 'Gloom'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 23—Switzerland will have a brightly lighted Christmas Eve, according to a Swiss Army communiqué, as Gen. Henri Guisan, in agreement with the Federal Council, has decreed there will be no blackout the night before Dec. 24-25. On the night of Dec. 31-Jan. 1, on the other hand, the blackout will be maintained except in churches conducting services.

Switzerland's fifth war Christmas is a striking example of peace in the midst of peril. The chaos and destruction in Europe have never seemed worse. The discipline—even the comparative prosperity—in Switzerland, has rarely seemed more blessed than now against this dark background.

North of Switzerland, the bombing of German cities is continuing nightly. Flames can be seen often from here. On the western border of Savoy French Partisans are putting up a desperate fight against the Germans and Vichy police. Refugees from Northern Italy state that the food situation has reached a new low and bitterness between the Italians and Germans a new high.

Stores Full of Goods

Travelers from neighboring countries are astonished to find store windows full of goods, clothes, and food, as in peacetime. They are even more astonished to find that the articles can really be bought and are not mere window displays.

One of the least agriculturally self-sufficient countries of Europe, Switzerland, through its agricultural expert, Dr. Fritz Wahlen, keeps food on the tables almost as in peace. Dr. Wahlen, with agricultural methods learned in Canada and the United States, is carrying out a program of intensive cultivation of land formerly used only for grazing.

He has 835,000 acres under intense cultivation and can go up to 1,225,000 acres if extension of the war forces him to do so.

Dependent foreign countries with industrial raw materials such as Switzerland were forced to make trade agreements with many countries, whether they liked the politics of their trade partner or not. Difficult arrangements were constantly interrupted by war transport shipping difficulties.

Ford Officials Term WPB Plan Political Step to Fortify Labor

DETROIT, Dec. 23 (AP)—Ford Motor Company officials, in replying yesterday to an article in a publication of the War Production Board, termed the labor-management program a "political vehicle designed a long time ago in an effort to push labor farther into the management of industry."

The article, appearing in the Labor Management News, criticized Henry Ford, President of the Ford Motor Company, and Alfred P. Sloan, Chairman of General Motors Corporation, for giving "only superficial attention" to the labor - management committee plan.

Earlier Mr. Sloan had replied to the criticism by saying, "General Motors is proud of its war effort. It stands on the record—the record of the magnitude of its expanding war production, of the quality of its war products, of the low cost and efficiency of its operations, and its co-operation with the armed forces. All this reflects the morale and effectiveness of its organization. . . ."

Union Control Seen

Ford officials assered further: "The idea given in the press when this program was explained was that the unions wanted to sit with management on a 50-50 basis in the discussion of production and other problems. Actually, since in our plants union membership is compulsory, such a program would give the unions practical control of the operation of the plants.

"That's a pretty big bundle of authority to concentrate in a group which is not contributing one cent of financing; not assuming any of the responsibility; and which has nothing much to offer in the way of experience or ability along management lines.

"It should be borne in mind, too, that labor-management committees mean giving practical control to a group which does not account to anyone for its income, nor does it pay taxes. How Government can condone the association of two such opposite types of operating agencies is more than we can see."

Contradiction Claimed

The Ford spokesmen said that they felt the views of Theodore K. Quinn, Director-General of the War Production Drive and author of the article, contradicted the opinions held by the War Production Board and expressed by the monthly congratulatory telegrams received by the company from C. E. Wilson, head of the WPB Aircraft Division.

"We feel," the officials concluded, "that the shoe may be pretty much on the other foot, Mr. Quinn. Quite a few of the obstacles we have encountered and the hold-ups we have had in the war-production picture have centered right there in Washington where you wrote your statement.

'We'll keep on producing here in Detroit. That means all of us. We're not as worried as others seem to be, but you could help us in a lot better ways than complaining because we haven't fallen for some political move."

Fighter Command To Fete Children

ALGIERS, Algeria, Dec. 23 (AP)—Officers and men from the headquarters of the 12th Fighter Command will play Santa Claus this weekend, adopting 56 French children from a local orphanage long enough to give them a Christmas Eve party, American style.

The boys and girls, from four to 16 years old, will be brought to a Red Cross club which has been decorated with a tree and tinsel and will resound to French carols by the children and English songs from the soldiers.

Following a Mickey Mouse film in French, Santa Claus, played by Sergeant Royal M. Bolduc, Augusta, Maine, interpreter at headquarters, will distribute woolen clothing, toilet articles, candy, and toys.

The following day, the airmen will furnish the children a dinner at the orphanage.

Helen Traubel to Sing 'Silent Night' to Germany

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—Carrying on the tradition begun by Mme. Schumann-Heink and continued by Kirsten Flagstad until her departure from this country, Helen Traubel, American-born Metropolitan Opera soprano, will sing "Silent Night, Holy Night" at three minutes before midnight on Christmas Eve over the NBC network.

Miss Traubel will repeat the song in German on Christmas Day as part of a special radiocast to be short-waved into Germany.

Press Suit Poses Issue Of Freedom

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23 (AP)—The "freedom of the press" has been violated by attempts of the Federal Wage and Hour Division to inspect pay roll and shipping records of the Paterson, N. J., Evening News, it has been charged in United States District Court by Elisha W. Hanson, General Counsel for the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

The Wage-Hour Division of the Department of Labor has appealed to the Circuit Court for enforcement of a subpoena against the News Printing Company, Inc., publisher of the News, intended to produce the paper's records for examination.

The contention that the "freedom of the press" has been violated was made in court yesterday when Mr. Hanson appeared as sole counsel for the News Printing Company, Inc., in resisting the appeal.

Enforcement of the subpoena previously was refused by Judge Thomas F. Meaney in the United States District Court at Newark, N. J. L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator of the Wage-Hour Division, filed the appeal before the Appeals Court composed of Judges John Biggs, Jr., Herbert F. Goodrich, and Gerald McLaughlin.

"The first amendment protecting the press from any restraints is supreme," Mr. Hanson contended. He said Congress could not, "in the guise of exercising its powers under the commerce clause," as he contended it did under the Wage and Hour Law, impose any abridgments on the freedom of the press.

Bessie Margolin, Assistant Solicitor for the Wage-Hour Division, who is pressing action for the appeal, claimed the administrator had the right under authority of Congress to send inspectors into newspaper plants to examine the pay rolls without first issuing a complaint that violations of the law have occurred.

The court reserved decision after a two-hour argument.

New Super-Bomber Disclosed As Long-Range Flying Plane

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Development of a new super-bomber was disclosed today by Representative John Sparkman (D) of Alabama, Chairman of a House military aviation subcommittee, on his return from a 10,000-mile inspection tour of aviation plants and Army airforce installations in eight states.

Other than that it will "surprise and hurt" the enemy and soon will be in large-scale production, Mr. Sparkman said he could disclose no details of the new bomber because the Army itself has not yet made any announcement about it. It probably will be used extensively in the Pacific theater, he said, because of its long flying range.

Mr. Sparkman said the five committee members who accompanied him on the trip were "pleasantly surprised" at the headway being made by the aviation industry in meeting and exceeding production schedules and by the thoroughness and rapidity with which the Army is training combat crews.

Huge Production

The Alabaman said he felt certain, after talks with plant executives in Georgia, Alabama, Texas, Louisiana, California, Utah, Michigan, and Kansas, that combat-plane production, now averaging 9,000 units per month, he said, will reach or exceed 10,000 in 1944.

"Some of the larger plants are just reaching top speed and efficiency," he declared in an interview. "Morale is high among the workers and production quotas, once thought to be fantastic, are being exceeded."

Mr. Sparkman paid tribute to women who he said comprised the major part of the working force in many of the plants inspected.

Doing a Fine Job

"They are really doing a fine job," he said. "They have fitted into every position where they were needed and in many places are holding jobs that only men previously were believed capable of handling."

Mr. Sparkman was accompanied on the trip, made by train and automobile, by Representatives Paul Kilday and Ewing Thomason, Texas Democrats, and Charles Clason (R) of Massachusetts, Charles Elston (R) of Ohio, and Thomas Martin (R) of Iowa.

Concerning the new super-bomber viewed during the inspection, Mr. Sparkman said in answer to a question that he was not talking about the B-29, skygiant whose development has been officially announced by Gen. H. H. Arnold, Air Force Chief. Of the B-29, General Arnold said more than a month ago: "When it enters combat, today's long range (bombers) will become medium range and today's heavy bombers will consequently become light heavies."

One-Man Newspaper —And What a Man!

By the Associated Press

Doerun, Ga., Dec. 23

Editor H. W. Garrett of the Doerun Courier is taking a few days' rest.

He has just published a 28-page Christmas edition without any help.

Editor Garrett sold all the advertising, wrote the news and editorials, and set them in type by hand. He made up forms, read proofs, and operated the press. Then he wrapped, addressed, and mailed the newspapers.

He's been publishing the Courier, a weekly, for 24 years.

Boy Who 'Always Did the Right Thing' Did It Again—And Saved Expedition

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 23 (AP)—The people who knew Johnny Parle when he was a small boy could look back today and discern the qualities in him that won the Congressional Medal of Honor, the nation's highest award for bravery.

For Johnny Parle was a good boy—he always did what he was supposed to do.

Off the coast of Sicily last July 10 the Omahan did what he was supposed to do, and perhaps saved the Sicilian invasion from disaster.

An ensign on an LST boat, Johnny Parle had swung the smaller landing boats out on the davits, ready to lower them into the water. A smoke pot in a boat near the bridge became ignited accidentally. It was loaded with explosives—no one was in it.

Ensign Parle jumped into the boat and put out the fuse. The pot itself remained a spurting flame. Had the explosives gone off the whole LST, jammed with men, would have gone up likee a rocket, and the enemy would have had two hours' advance notice of the landing.

Ensign Parle wrestled with the smoke pot, hoisted it over the rail and into the water. A week later he succumbed in a hospital from the effect of the smoke and fumes.

Ensign Parle's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Vincent Parle, have eight other children, including two sons in military service and a daughter who is to be married soon.

Mrs. Parle doesn't know when the Medal of Honor will be presented. Told that President Roosevelt often presents such medals in Washington, personally, she replied: "Oh, goodness—and with a wedding on, too."

Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks (100s)	Divds (Dollars)	Sales	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (1½g)		17	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Adams-Millis 1¾g		3	28½	28½	28½	— ½
Addressog-Mult 1		6	41	40⅝	40⅝	
Air Reduction 1a		1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
Alaska Juneau		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+5
Alb&Sus 7.45g		9	128	126	128	+5
Allegany Corp		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Allegany pf		3	24	24	24	— ⅛
Allegany pf xw		13	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Alles pf $30 ww		4	24⅞	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Alleg Lud Stl 2a		2	87⅛	84⅝	87⅛	+ ⅛
Allen Indust (¾g)		2	149¼	149	149	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye		6	149¼	146	149	+ ⅛
Allied Kid (1)		1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Allied Mills (2g)		31	33	32⅜	32½	— ⅝
Allied Stores (1)		2	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 1¼g		12	38	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)		1	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	+ ⅞
AmAgChem 1.20a		1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ½
Am Airlines 1½g		3	61	60¼	60¼	— ⅛
Am Bank Note .55g		3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
Am Bosch (¼ae)		6	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Am Brake Sh 1.80g		2	40	39½	40	
Am Cable & Rad		20	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Am Can (3)		2	83½	83	83½	
Am Car & Fdy 4g		2	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
Am C&F pf 14½ag		1	67	67	67	+ ¼
Am Chic'e (4a)		+190	109¾	108	109¾	+1¾
Am Coal (3g)		+170	29¼	28	29	+1
Am Colortype ¾g		3	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
Am Crystal Sug (1)		3	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Am Distill		43	119¾	112	117½	—5¼
Am & For Power		5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Am&FPS6pf 4.35k		1	64	64	64	+ ¼
Am & FP 2 pf		11	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
Am-Haw SS (3)		6	36	35¼	35¾	— ⅛
Am Hide&Leath		2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Am Hide&L pf (3)		2	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
Am Home P 2.40a		3	67¾	67¼	67¾	+ ¾
Am Ice pf 1½g		2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Am Internat (½g)		2	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	— ⅛
Am Locomo (½g)		49	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
Am Loco pf 7		14	80	80	80	
Am M & Fdy .80		5	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Am M & Met (1)		1	8	8	8	
Am Metal (1½ag)		2	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
Am Metal pf 6		+23)	124	123¾	123¾	— ¼
Am News 1.80		50	34½	34¼	34¼	— ¼
Am Pow & Light		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Am P & L $6 pf		10	46⅜	46	46⅜	— ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf		11	41⅞	41½	41½	— ⅛
Am Rad&St S .40g		21		8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill (1g)		19	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
Am R M pf4½		+440	62	61	61¾	+ ⅜
Am Ship Bld 3g		+70	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	
Am Smelt&R (2a)		13	36⅞	36½	36⅜	
Am Smelt pf 7		+480	151¼	150	151¾	+1¼
Am Snuff (2.40)		2	41¾	41¼	41¾	— ¼
Am Stl Fdrs (2)		6	25¼	25	25	— ¼
Am Stores (1)		1	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
Am Sug Ref 1½g		13	31	30⅝	31	+ ¼
Am Sug pf (7)		2	109	109	109	+ ⅜
Am Tel & Tel (9)		7	155⅛	155¼	155⅛	— ⅜
Am Tobacco (3a)		3	56¼	55⅞	56¼	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco B (3a)		10	58⅞	58¼	58⅝	+ ⅜
Am Tob pf (6)		+50	136¾	136½	136½	
Am Type Fdrs ½g		7	9		9	— ⅛
Am Viscose (2)		1	118¾	118¾	118¾	+1
Am Viscose pf (5)		4	63⅞	63½	63⅝	
Am Water Works		6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Am Woolen		2	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ⅜
Am Wool pf (8k)		4	45⅛	44⅜	44⅞	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop 2½g		57	24¾	24¼	24½	
Anaconda W&C 1		+200	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
AnchorHockGl 45g		+1	20	20	20	
Andes Copper 1		1	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
Arch-Dan-Mid (2)		1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	
Armour III		1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Arnold Const (½)		1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Artloom Cp pf 7		+10	101	101	101	
Assd Dry Gds (3g)		1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6		+ 20	89	88½	88½	
Assd DG 2pf 7		+ 20	85½	85½	85½	
Associates Inv 1½g		2	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
Asso In pf cld 5		20	106½	106½	106½	
Atch T & SF (6)		10	54½	53⅞	54⅛	+ ⅛
Atch T&S F pf (5)		1	47⅜	84⅞	84⅞	+ ⅛
Atl Coast Line (3g)		8	26⅛	25¾	26	+ ⅛
Atl Refining (1g)		6	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	
Atlas Corp (1½g)		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)		2	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ¼
Atlas Pow 3½ag		+360	55¼	55	55¼	— ¼
Atlas Pow pf 5		+220	116	115	115	
Aust N pr A3½k		+ 70	71½	70½	70½	—2
Aviation Corp .20g		71	3⅜	3½	3⅝	
Baldwin Loc pf		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio		7	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf		63	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Bang&Ar pf7½k		+ 20	241½	241½	241½	— ⅛
Barber Asphalt		3	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60a		8	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
Bath Iron Wks (4)		7	26¾	26¼	26¼	
Bavuk Cigars 1½g		22	10	9⅝	9⅝	
Beech Aircraft 1a		21	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1a)		21	34	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat (3)		6	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln 1.35g		2	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
Best Foods (.80g)		22	56⅛	55⅝	55¾	+1⅛
Beth Steel (6)		22	39½	39⅛	39½	+ ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf 2		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Black&Decker 1.60		2	77⅞	77¾	77⅞	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.60g)		54	13¾	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
Boeing Airpl (2g)		47	47	47	47	+1
Bon Ami B 2.80a		2	44½	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
Bohn Al & Br (3g)		13	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
Borden Co (1½g)		1	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60		2	3	3	3	
Boston & Maine		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
Braniff Airways .60		8	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br (1)		9	27⅛	27	27	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)		7	42	42	42	+ ⅛
Bristol Myers 1.90g		1	147⅜	147⅜	147⅜	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 1½g		1	38⅛	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
Brown Shoe (2)		4	17	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Brunswick-Bal (1)		6	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .60g		7	57⅛	57	57⅛	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg		5	48½	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
Budd Mfg SSpf		+ 50	48½	48	48	
Budd Wheel (1½g)		2	7½	7½	7½	
Buffalo Forge (2g)		1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Bullard Co 2½g		3	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Burling Mills 1.90e		1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
Burr Add Mach .60		58	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Bush Termin'l 20e		1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Bush T B pf 3k		+100	40	40	40	+ ¼
Butler Bros .60		1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Butler Bros pf		1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
Byron Jackson 1¼g		3	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
Calif Pack (1½)		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
Callahan Zinc Lead		6	¾	¾	¾	
Calumet&Hec .85g		17	6¾	6½	6¾	
Calumet&Hec .85g		1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Can Dry G Ale .70g		13	25¾	25	25	— ⅛
Canadian Pacific		17	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
Capitol Adm A		5	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Caro C & O (5)		+ 70	95¾	95¼	95¼	— ⅛
Carriers & Gen 1¼g		2	41¾	41¼	41¼	
Case (JI) (new)		5	387⅛	377¾	387⅛	+ ⅛
Case (JI) pf (7)		+ 30	147	147	147	
Caterpill Tractor 2		3	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
Celotex Corp ⅛		20	17	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1		+ 20	17	17	17	
Cent Aguirre 1½a		3	20¾	20¼	20¼	
Cent Foundry .10a		1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
Cent I & pf 4½		+ 10	107	107	107	+ ⅛
Cent RR NJ		3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Cent V Sug (1g)		3	23	23	23	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)		7	36	35⅞	36	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod		+ 60	5	5	5	
Cert-ized 6 pf		1	60¾	60	60	— ½
Chain Belt (1)		5	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Champ P & F (1)		+ 20	21¾	20¾	21½	+1¼
Champ P&F pfb		+ 20	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	— ⅛
Checker Cab		4	25	24½	25	+1
Ches & Ohio (3a)		11	45	44¼	44¾	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill (¾ag)		2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 2.50g		1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West		1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 3½k		1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
Chi Mail Ord .60g		1	16⅛	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)		1	64⅜	63½	64⅜	+ ⅛
Childs Co		5	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Chile Con (3g)		+ 10	27	27	27	
Chrysler Corp (3)		+ 10	80⅜	80¾	80¾	
CityI&F pf 6½g		+ 10	104½	104½	104½	+1
City Investing		+ 40	61	60	60	
Clev El Ill pf4½		1	114½	114½	114½	+ ½
Clev Graph Br (2)		6	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
Clevite Mal 1.20a		6	34⅝	34½	34⅞	
Clett Peabody (2)		1	35	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
Coca-Cola (3a)		1	113¾	113¾	113¾	— ⅛
Colgate-Palm'P ⅓g		6	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
Col-P-P pf6½k		+ 20	105	104¾	105	— ⅛
Collins & Aik		6	25	24½	25	— ⅛
Col & South		+ 50	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
Col & Sou 1st		+ 50	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron (1)		6	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Col B'cast A 1.80a		3	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Col B'cast B 1.80a		3	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Colum G&E 100a		24	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Colum Pict 5½ag		6	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Colum Pict pf2½a		1	39	39	39	— ⅛
Com Credit 4½a		8	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Com Invest Tr .60g		10	42½	42	42	— ⅛
Com Solvents .60g		18	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Comw'lth & South		84	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
Com & Sou pf 4¾k		18	81⅜	81	81½	+ ⅛
Comw'lth Ed 1.40		10	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
Concoleum-Nairn		1	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar (2g)		3	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Cons Cop Ft .20g		3	3⅝	3½	3½	
Cons Edison 1.60		36	22	21¾	21¾	
Cons Edison pf (5)		2	102⅞	102¾	102⅞	
Consol Film Ind		3	3	3	3	
Cons Laundries 1½g		10	7	7	7	
Con Nat Gas w d		48	26½	26⅛	26¼	— ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf		1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee 1½a		65	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼		14	15½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal		2	16	16	16	— ⅛
Container Co 1½a		1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Cont Baking ½ag		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Cont Can 1		2	34½	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
Cont Diam F .85g		2	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)		2	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ⅝
Cont Motors .60		17	5	4⅞	5	
Cont Oil Del (1)		5	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
Cont Steel (2g)		2	24	24	24	
Copperweld Stl		.80	4	11⅛	11⅛	
Corn Exch 2.40		+210	46¼	45¾	46	
Corn Prod (2.60)		3	55½	55¼	55½	+ ½
Corn Prod pf 7		+ 30	176¾	176¾	176¾	
Cornell-D El 1.10g		2	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
Coty Inc (.30g)		8	4¾	4½	4¾	— ⅛
Coty International		+10	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Crane Co (1g)		17	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5		+120	105⅜	105¼	105⅜	
Cream of Wh 1½g		+ 1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Crosley Corp (1g)		3	17	17	17	— ⅛
Crucible Steel (3g)		7	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf (5)		5	68½	68	68¼	+1¼
Cuba RR pf		+830	21½	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Cuban-AmSug .40g		13	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing		1	23¼	23⅛	23¼	
Curtis Publishing		6	4	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Curt Pub pr pf 3		1	42	42	42	
Curtis-Wright 3⅛g		86	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
Curtiss-Wr A (2)		40	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ½
Cutler-Ham 1¼g		8	22	21	21½	— ⅛
Davega Stores ½g		1	6	6	6	— ⅛
Davison Chem (1a)		6	13½	13	13¼	— ⅛
Decca Records (1a)		2	23	23	23	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2e		7	40¼	40	40¼	+ ¼
Deere & Co pf 1.40		2	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	+ ¼
Del & Hudson		13	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West		13	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20		18	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
Devoe & Ray (1a)		30	28¼	28½	28½	+ ⅛
Diam T Mot 1¼g		1	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2 2e		16	31¼	30	31	— ½
Dist Corp-S pf(5)		4	99		99	
Doehler Die C 1⅞g		5	33⅞	33½	33¾	— ¼
DomeMines h1.60		10	24	23⅞	24	
Douglas Aircraft 5e		21	48¾	47¼	48	
Dow Chem (3)		2,129	129	129	129	+ ⅜
Dresser Mfg (2g)		10	30	30	30	
Dunhill Int		3	3⅛	9	9	— ¼
du Pont de N 4½ag		5	140¾	140¼	140¼	
Eagle P Lead .60g		6	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5		1	163½	163½	163½	+ ⅜
East Kodak pf 6		+ 10	183	183	183	+2
Edis Bros Strs .80a		1	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
El Auto Lite (2)		2	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ¼
Elec Boat 1¼g		2	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
El Power & Lt		2	5	5	5	— ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf		2	89⅜	88½	89⅜	+ ⅜
El Pr&Lt $7 pf		20	103½	103½	103½	+ ¼
Endicott John 4pf		45	½	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Service		+ 20	87½	87½	93½	—1½
Eng PS $5 pf 5		+ 20	½	½	½	
Eng PS $6 pf 6		+70	2	2	2	
Equit Off Bldg		1	10	10	10	
Erie RR (1g)		18	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)		1	45½	45½	45½	— ½
Eureka Vac Cl ½ag		3	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Evans Products		4	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
Ex Cell-O (2.60)		1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Exchange Buff ¼ag		1				
Fairbanks Morse 1a		1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar (2)		5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Farns Tel & Rad		20	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Fed Lt&Trac 1½g		1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Fed L&T pf (6)		+ 10	101⅛	101¼	101⅛	+ ⅛
Fed Mogul (1)		1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
Fed M Truck .40		1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	
Fed D St pf 4½		+ 80	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅛
Ferro Enam (1½g)		1	17	17	17	— ⅛
Fid Pr Fire I 1.60a		3	49¼	49¼	49¼	
Firestone T&R (2g)		1	34¾	34¼	34¾	+ ⅛
First Nat Strs 2½		2	39¾	39⅜	39¾	+ ⅛
Flintkote (.90g)		3	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
Florence Stove 2		7	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Fellansbee Stl		11	50	50	50	—1
FollansbeeStl pf 4		1	53	53	53	
Food Fair Strs (1)		6	52	52	52	
Food Mach (1¾g)		1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler		3	15½	15	15¼	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar		8	30½	30⅛	30¼	
Freeport Sulph (2)						
Fruehauf Tra 1.40a		3	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
Gair (Robert) .30g		24	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .45g		8	51	51	51	
Gaylord pf 2¾k		+ 10	42½	41¾	42¼	+ ½
Gen Am Trans 2½ag		14	77⅛	77	77⅛	— ⅛
Gen Baking .60		2	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
Gen Cable A		1	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
Gen Cigar (1a)		21	37⅞	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Elec(1.40)		7	43¾	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅛
Gen Foods (1.60)		44	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	
Gen G & El A						
Gen Mills (4)		1	107	107	107	
Gen Motors (2)		23	51⅜	51⅛	51¼	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf (5)		1	128	128	128	
Gen Precis Eq (1)		4	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .40		3	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Sig 1¾ag		3	21¾	21	21¼	
Gen Real&Util		5	1	1	1	
Gen Refract 1.20		5	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅛
Gen Stl C pf 6k		1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
Gen Tire & R (1g)		4	7½	7½	7½	
Gillette Saf R .70g		7	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
Gimbel Bros .45g		3	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Glidden Co (1.20g)		3	67	66	66¾	+ ⅛
Gold&Stock T 6		12	42½	41¾	42¼	+ ⅜
Goodrich (BF) 2g		5	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	
Goodyear T&R (2)		2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Goth Hosiery ½g		6	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot		8	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Granby Con M .45g		1	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
Granite C S .52½g		2	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
Grant (WT) 1.40		6	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2g		27	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (2a)		3	23½	23¼	23½	
Gt West Sug 2		1	49	49	49	+ ⅛
Green (H L) (2a)		20	20¾	19¾	20⅜	+ ⅜
Greyhound Corp 1a		17	11¾	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
Grum Airc En 1½ag		1	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar		10	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio		4	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob&O pf 5g		1	45⅜	45⅛	45⅞	
Gulf Oil (1a)						
Hayes Indust .40g		1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Hayes Mfg		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Hazel-AtlasGl 5		+ 50	106	106	106	— ½
Hercules Motors 1		34	24⅝	23	24	+1¼
Hercules P pf 6		+ 10	129	128	128	—1
Hercules Pow (1)		4	13	13	13	
Hercules Steel (1)		3	39½	39¼	39¼	
Hewitt-Robins 3g		3	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
Hoe (R) & Co (1)		1	54	54	54	+ ½
Household Fin (4)		+ 20	110	110	110	— ½
Household pf 5		+ 20	110	110	110	— ½
Houston L&P 3.60		3	65¾	65⅜	65⅜	+ ⅛
Houston Oil		19	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Howe Sound (3)		1	31¾	31½	31½	+ ⅛
Hudson Bay (¾)		30	23¾	22¾	23¼	— ⅛
Hudson Motor .20g		2	9	9	9	— ⅛
Hupp Motor		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Illinois Central		4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Ill Central pf		1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Indep P&L 1.20		2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Indus Rayon (2)		3	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ⅛
Ingersoll-Rand (6)		1	72	72	72	+ ¼
Inland Steel 4½ag		1	34	34	34	
Intercontin C Cp 1		12	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Interchem Cp 1.60		1	34	34	34	
Interlake Iron .35g		5	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
Int Harvester (2a)		1	1	1	1	
Int Hary pf (7)		+ 1	1	1	1	
Int Mining		10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Int Nickel Can (2)		65	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Int Paper		23	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
Int Salt (4)		3	95¾	95½	95¾	— ¼
Int Shoe (2)		1	41½	41½	41½	
Int Silver (3)		2	55¾	55	55¾	
Int Tel & Tel		44	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Int T & T 1st pf		5	12¼	15	15	+ ⅜
Interstate Corp (3)		1	15	15	15	+1
Island C Coal 1½g		1	29½	29½	29½	
Jarvis (WB) .90g		2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Jewel Tea (1)		4	28½	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Jones&L Stl pf A		18	20½	20¼	20¼	
Jones&L Stl pfB5		13	58½	56¼	56¼	
Jw Mfg (.60)		3	10½	10¼	10¼	
Kan C P pf B 6		+ 30	121	121	121	+ ⅜
Kan City South		2	¾	¾	¾	
Kan City Sou pf 2g		3	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Kaufmans pf 5		+ 1	1	1	1	
Kelsey-Hay A 1½g		1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
Kelsey-H B 1½g		1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
Kresge (SS) 1.20a		1	31¾	31¾	31¾	
Kroger Grocery (2)						
Lambert Co (1¾a)		9	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
Lehigh C & N .90g		12	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
Lehigh Port C 1½g		2	23	23	23	+ ⅛
Lehigh P C pf 4		+100	112	112	112	

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Astna-Standard Engineering	3¾	4¾
American Barge Line Co	8⅞	10
American Hardware Co	27½	29½
American Manufacturing	35½	38½
American Manufac 5 pf	85¾	..
American Wringer Co	7¼	7⅞
†Amoskeag Company	35¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	74⅜	..
Appleton Company	32¾	35¾
Applied Arts Corp	2⅞	3⅜
Arlington Mills	39	42½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	28½	30¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	2½	3
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	16⅞	17½
*Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20½	23
*Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	107½	..
Bendix Home Appliance	5⅞	6⅝
Berkshire Fine Spinning	13½	14¼
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	62¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	16⅞	18½
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	32¾	35½
Brown Co	1.30	1.60
Brown Co pf	27½	30
Campbell A S Co Inc	5½	6½
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	28¾	31½
*Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14¼	15½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	31¼	33½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25¼	27½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24½	26½
Draper Corporation	70¾	73¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15⅞	17⅝
Eastern Corporation	6¼	7½
Eastern Corporation pf	17⅞	19¾
Exolon Co	6⅞	8⅜
Family Finance Inc	9⅞	11¼
Family Finance pf A	22¾	25
Food Fair Stores Inc	44¼	47½
Fruit of the Loom	31¼	33½
General Fire Extinguisher	14⅜	15⅝
General Machinery	19¼	21½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	6⅜	7¾
Goodall Worsted Company	33	36
Graton & Knight Co	11¾	13¼
Graton & Knight Co 7pf	96¾	100¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	32¼	35¼
Great Northern Paper Co	29¾	31¼
Greenfield Tap&Die $6 pf	52¾	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	14	..
Harrington & Richardson	1⅛	1⅞
Haskelite Mfg Co	8	9¾
Heywood Wakefield Co	18⅞	20⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	15½	16¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	13⅛	15
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	27
Hooker Electro Chem	29½	31½
International Machine Tool	7⅜	8¼
Keith George E Co	82¼	..
Kendall Company	7⅞	9⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	18⅝	20⅝
Landers Frary & Clark	12¾	14¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	21¼	23¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	5	5⅞
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	107	111
Marathon Paper Mills	37	40
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	58	61¼
Merck & Co	41½	44¾
Merck & Co 4½s pf	108	112
Merrimack Manufacturing	36	39¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	59	63½
†Metal & Thermit Corp	19⅜	21⅞
Miller Falls Company	9½	10⅜
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	7¾	8⅜
Nashawena Mills	13¾	15⅜
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	60¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	33	36¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	69¾	73¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	27½	29⅝
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅜	5⅝
National Shirt Shops	12½	14
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	53¾	55
Newmarket Manufac Co	42¼	45½
Nicholson File Company	33¾	36¼
Nonquitt Mills	30¾	34
Ohio Finance	7¼	8½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	41¾	45¼
Parker Appliance	10⅞	12⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	13½	18
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	63½	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	85	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2⅝	3½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	26½	28¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	26½	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	48¾	..
Sanford Mills	31	34
Submarine Signal Co	23	25½
Tampax Inc	4¾	5¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅛	2⅝
United Elastic Corp	15⅝	16⅞
U S Envelope Company	53¾	58¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	116½	121½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	47	..
*Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	95	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	23¼	25¾
Warner & Swasey Co	89⅜	93¾
Warren Bros Class B	33¾	36¾
Warren Bros Class C	7⅜	8⅞
West Point Manufacturing	45¾	48¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12½	13¾

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	112¾	116¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	97¾	101¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	104¾	-08¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	89¾	93¼
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	110¼	114¼
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	107¼	110¾
General Water G & E $3 pf	41	43½
Jamaica Water Supply	29¾	32
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	..
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	99¾	103¼
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pr pf	100¾	104¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	101¾	105¾
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	109¾	113¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	8⅞	..
Northern Natural Gas Co(com)	29	31¼
No States Power Del 6 pf	60¾	63¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	68¾	71¾
Ohio Power 4½s pf	112¾	116¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	108¼	112¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	113¾	117¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	96¼	99¼
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	92¾	96¼
Public Service Ind	16⅞	18¾
Public Service Ind 5 pf	102¼	105¾
Public Service Okla 5 pf	106¾	110¾
Rochester Gas El 5 pf	101¾	105¾
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	105¼	109¼
San Diego Gas & Electric	11¾	13
Sierra Pacific Power Co	18⅜	20⅜
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	115½	..
Tampa Electric Co	21⅞	23⅞
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	106¾	110¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	105¼	109¼
Washington Ry & Elec units	15¼	16¾

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅞	16⅜
Beverly Gas & Electric	34	..
Brockton Gas Light	6⅜	7½
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116½	121½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	102½	..
Conn Light & Power	39¾	42¼
Eastern Utilities Assoc	23	25
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1¼	1¾
Fall River Gas Works	22	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	36¾	39½
Green Mountain Power pf	74¾	78¼
Hartford Electric Light	46	49
Haverhill Electric	23¾	26¼
Haverhill Gas Light	13⅜	15
Holyoke Water Power	16⅜	17¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28	..
Lowell Electric Light	36¾	39⅜
Lynn Gas & Electric	76¼	80¼
Mass Power & Light pf	15⅞	17¼
Mass Utilities Asso pf	31¼	33¾
Narragansett Elec pf	54¾	58¼
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	17⅞	19⅜
N E Power Assn 6 pf	47¼	49¼
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	89¾	93¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	86¾	89¼
N E Public Serv $7 pf	26¾	29¼
N E Public Serv $6 pf	26⅛	29¾
Newport Electric	21	..
Providence Gas	7¾	8½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108	113
R I Pub Serv pf	32	34½
Rockland Light & Power	7¾	8¼
Springfield Gas Light	20¾	22¼
Western Mass Companies	24¼	26¼

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19⅞	21¼
Bank of New York (14)	388	400
Bankers Trust (1.40)	48⅜	50⅜
Brooklyn Trust (4)	87	92
Central Hanover Bank&Tr (4)	96½	99¾
Chase National (1.40)	36⅛	38⅝
Chemical Bk & Trust(1.80)	47⅝	49⅞
Commercial (3)	226	236
Continental Bk & Trust(.80)	17¾	18⅞
Corn Exchange Bk&Tr (2.40)	45¾	47⅞
Empire Trust (3)	68½	72½
First Nat New York (80)	1455	1495
Guaranty Trust (12)	306½	314½
Irving Trust (.60)	13¾	14¾
Kings County (80)	1435	1485
Lawyers Trust (1)	34	37
Manufacturers Trust (2)	45⅞	47⅞
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51⅝	53⅝
National City (1)	34⅞	36⅞
New York Trust (3½)	90½	94½
Public (1½)	35⅜	37⅞
Title Guaranty & Trust	4⅝	5⅜
United States (80a)	1275	1320

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	1300	..
First National (2)	48¼	50¾
Merchants National (12)	311	331
†New England Trust (30)	1400	..
National Rockland (2)	50	55
National Shawmut (1)	33¾	35¼
Pilgrim Trust (8)	107	..
Second National (4)	122	130
†State Street Trust (8)	240	..
*United States Trust (.50)	17½	19¼
*United States Trust pf (.80)	14⅞	16⅝
Webster & Atlas (2)	51	56

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	43⅝	46⅝
Continental Illinois (4)	91⅝	95¾
First National Chicago (10)	217	223
Pennsylvania Co (1.50)	33¾	36⅛

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	139½	147½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	32⅝	33⅝
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35⅞	37⅝
Agricultural (3a)	69¾	73
American Alliance (1a)	21	23
American Casualty Company	10⅜	11¾
American Equitable (1)	18¼	19¾
American Insurance Newrk (½a)	14¾	16
American Re-Insurance (1½g)	51¼	54½
American Reserve	14¼	15¾
American Surety (2½)	58¾	61¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¾	7⅝
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	82	87
Boston (16a)	545	570
Camden Fire (1)	22½	23¾
City of New York (1g)	17½	19½
Connecticut General Life (1)	38¼	40¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38½	41
Federal (1.40)	41½	45
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	61½	65½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	84½	88½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12¾	13¾
Franklin Fire (1a)	28¾	29¾
General Reinsurance (2)	44	47
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	17½	19½
Glens Falls (1.60a)	42	44½
Globe & Republic (½)	8½	9¾
Great American Insurance (1a)	26⅝	28¼
Hanover (1.20)	25	27
Hartford Fire (2a)	93¾	96¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42¼	45¼
Home Insurance (1.20a)	30⅛	31⅞
Homestead (½g)	14	16
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	81¼	83¾
Jersey Insurance (N York (1½)	37¾	40¾
Knickerbocker (½)	8⅜	9½
Maryland Casualty	7	7¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	73	76¼
Merchants & Mfc of N York (.40)	6⅜	7¾
Merchants Fire Associatn (1½a)	46¼	49¼
National Fire (2)	55	58
National Liberty (.20a)	7⅛	8¼
National Union (3a)	181	191
New Amsterdm Casualty (½g)	25½	27½
New Brunswick (1½a)	28¼	30⅝
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44¼	46¾
New York Fire (.80)	13½	15
North River (1)	21⅝	23⅜
Northeast Insurance	4⅛	4⅞
Northern (3a)	88½	93
Pacific Fire (5)	104½	109½
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅝	14
Phoenix (2a)	83	87
Preferred Accident (.80a)	13⅞	15⅜
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅞	36⅝
Reinsurance Cor N York (.075g)	3⅞	5¾
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	26¼	28¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	22¼	24¼
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	268	298
Seaboard Surety (1.80g)	48¾	51¾
Security (1.40)	34¾	36¾
Springfield (4½g)	126½	132
Standard Accident	60¾	64½
Travelers (16)	476	491
Un States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	37⅝	39¾
United States Fire (2)	46½	49¼
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	67½	72¼
Westchester (1.20a)	30⅝	32⅞

aAlso extra or extras. ePaid last year. gDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.21	3.52
Amerex Holding	22.25	24.125
American Business Shares	3.28	3.54
Axe Houghton Fund	12.95	13.93
Bond Inv Tr of America	98.98	103.10
Boston Fund	16.37	17.60
Broad Street Investing	26.83	29.01
Bulock Fund	14.27	15.64
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.65
Century Shares Trust	27.70	29.76
Chemical Fund	9.41	10.19
Christiana Securities Co	2300.00	2424.00
Commodity Corp	9.29	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	35.25	38.25
Dividend Shares	1.18	1.30
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	19.90	21.38
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.93	12.81
Equitable Invest Corp	28.87	31.04
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.75	33.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.34	18.67
Fund Investors Inc	20.64	22.62
General Capital	31.08	33.42
General Investors Trust	5.02	5.41
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.49	20.96
Institutionall Sec: Bank Group	.84	.92
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.08	1.19
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	28.59		S-1	....	25.43
B-2	28.29		S-2	....	12.96
B-3	19.43		S-3	....	9.82
B-4	9.67		S-4	....	4.31
K-1	17.25		K-2	....	17.83

‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	89.10	...
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	37.90	...
Maryland Fund	4.05	4.65
Mass Invest Tr	20.12	21.63
Mass Inv 2d Fd	9.89	10.63
Mutual Invest	10.16	11.10
Nation Wide Voting	1.20	1.33
New England Fund	11.90	12.83
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.375	20.00
Plymouth2Fund Inc	.46	.51
Putnam Fund	12.97	13.95
Quarterly Income Shares	6.10	6.60
Railway & Light Sec	12.00	13.375
Railway & Light Sec pf	105.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.24	3.56
Scudder Stevens & Clark	87.97	89.75
Spencer Trask Fund	13.44	14.32
State Street Invest	77.70	83.94
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.43	..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.70	.78
Wellington Fund	15.54	17.09

Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.64	...
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.62	...
Diversified Tr C	3.45	...
Diversified Tr D	5.25	6.00
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.85	4.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.62	5.35
Nation Wide Sec	3.50	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.00	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.00	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.66	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.60	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.24	...
Super of Am Tr AA	2.34	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.78	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.70	...

Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.00	2.375
First Boston Corp	23.50	25.50

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	109½	114½
Liberty Aircraft	8½	10⅜
N E Airlines	6½	7½
Piper Aircraft	4⅜	5¾
Pollak Manufacturing Co	5⅜	6¼

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	103¼	105¾
California Wat Ser	4	1961	108¾	..
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	98¾	99½
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	107	..
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	102	104¾
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	97¾	100¼
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	98¾	101½
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	101¼	103⅝
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	100¼	102¾
Ser Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	101¾	104½
So Bay Cons	5	1950	83¾	86¾
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	105¾	..

Plan Radio Tubes For Civilian Use

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Production of at least 4,500,000 radio tubes of critical types for civilian use in the first quarter of 1944 was scheduled today by the War Production Board.

The entire output will be distinctively stamped to prevent diversion into other than civilian channels.

Cranberry Supply Short For Christmas; Price Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Many Americans will miss one traditional item on their Christmas menu this year—just as lots of Britishers will forego old-fashoined plum pudding.

The American Cranberry Exchange, which represents a substantial number in the trade, reported that the customary little red berries may be in short supply in some localities.

Reason for the shortage is that most of the supplies were consumed on Thanksgiving Day. The organization said fresh cranberries generally would be 10 cents higher than during the November holiday and would sell for from 35 to 40 cents a pound.

Attacks $66 Million "Write-Up"

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Power Commission has ordered the Pennsylvania Power & Light Company, Allentown, Pa., to show cause within 60 days why it should not eliminate from its books what the commission described as writeups totaling $66,526,894 over original costs. The concern is a subsidiary of National Power & Light Company, an Electric Bond & Share Company affiliate.

Senate Group Says Deficit Cut Influenced Tax Bill Decision

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Senate Finance Committee said today its decision to seek less than one-fourth of the additional revenue demanded by the Treasury in the new tax bill was "influenced" by the Budget Bureau's action in cutting $11,000,000,000 off estimates of the current year's deficit.

Formally reporting the $2,275,600,000 measure during Congress' holiday recess, the Committee asserted that the widely discussed "inflationary gap" is likely to be reduced by a tapering off in war materiel orders and increased production for civilian use.

Not Convinced

Discussing the Treasury's request fo ra bill that would bring in $10,500,000,000 additional, the report declared:

"Your committee was not convinced that a sum as great as proposed by the Treasury could equitably be raised at this time in the manner suggested by the Treasury—that is, in the main, by higher rates of individual income taxes. In his testimony before your committee, Secretary Morgenthau indicated that the Treasury Department preferred a bill raising only two to three billion dollars to one which would include more by resort to a general retail sales tax.

"Aside from its merits, about which there was some difference of opinion, the Treasury's position in this matter weighed heavily in the minds of committee members."

Even before the committee completed work on the measure, Mr. Morgenthau labeled it worse than no bill at all and asserted its amendments to the War Contract Renegotiation Law "hold the seed of a national scandal."

Cuts Renegotiation Area

The committee report acknowledged that its amendments, coupled with those previously voted by the House, had "reduced the area of renegotiation" under which the Government recaptures excessive profits on war contracts.

The report estimated that the bill, in conjunction with existing tax laws, would produce total Federal revenue of $43,599,000,000 over a full year's operation.

Individuals would pay $664,900,000 of the increment under the Senate bill and corporations $502,700,000, with an estimated $1,011,100,000 coming from higher excise taxes, principally on so-called luxury, items, and $96,900,000 from increased postage rates.

In explaining its decision to freeze social security pay roll taxes at the present rate of 1 per cent each on employers and employees, instead of permitting an automatic statutory increase to 2 per cent Jan. 1, the committee expressed belief that "the present and prospective revenues from this tax will protect the full and complete solvency of the old age and survivors benefits fund."

Adequate Reserve

Noting a provision of Congress holding the reserve to be adequate when it exceeds three times the estimated highest annual cost in any of five subsequent years, the report said:

"The committee . . . finds that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, $1,130,000,000 was collected in these particular pay roll taxes; that the cost of benefits for the fiscal year was $149,000,000 plus $27,000,000 in administrative expenses; that the balance went into the contingent reserves; that this produced a reserve of $4,300,000,000 last June 30.

"The highest annual cost in benefits and administrative expenses from 1943 to 1948 is estimated by the Social Security Board from a low of $415,000,000 under normal circumstances to a high of $813,000,000 under abnormal circumstances. . . . Thus the present reserve is about 11 (instead of three) times the low and better than five times the highest."

The report added that the committee's recommendation had nothing to do with the question of any later expansion of social security benefits or coverage.

"Congress will meet this issue later," it said.

The report said the committee "gave special attention to the factors pending toward inflation, to the mounting Federal debt and to the burden of present taxes imposed upon the American people.

"In arriving at its conclusions not to seek more than a fourth of the $10,500,000,000 requested by the Treasury, your committee was influenced by the fact that, between the time the Treasury representatives testified before the (House) Ways and Means Committee and their appearance before your committee, the Bureau of the Budget lowered by $11,000,000,000 its previous estimate of the current year's deficit.

Sees Inflation Gap Smaller

"This reduction is due in a large part to the lowering of estimated Government expenditures in certain lines of war goods. These stoppages of output cannot free resources immediately for other types of production and there are instances of at least small-scale unemployment of both men and resources.

"In view of this, it would appear that income payments in 1944 will be lower than the $156,900,000,000 estimated by the Treasury. If any amount of steel and other metals is released for limited civilian production, as now appears inevitable, the total amount of civilian goods may be greater than in 1943.

"Together, these trends would leave the inflationary gap smaller than was anticipated."

The committee said its decision against any sharp increases in the individual income tax burden was influenced by the thought many individuals will be paying for the next two years a carry-over for liability for either 1942 or 1943—the result of forgiveness, under the pay-as-you-go tax law, of three-fourths of the tax on the lower year's income for most taxpayers.

"So far as corporation taxes are concerned," the report said, "your Committee is in agreement with the House bill that any increase in corporate taxes should be by way of excess profits tax rather than normal and surtax."

The excess profits levy would be raised from 90 to 95 per cent, but the combined normal and surtax rates of 40 per cent would be retained.

The report, filed by Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia, carried no indication of how many of the 21 Committee members concurred.

Senator David Walsh (D) of Massachuseettts and some other members are known to be dissatisfied with the Committee's Renegotiation Law amendments and may present a minority report.

U. S. and Canadian Airlines Form Central Clearing House for Accounts

CHICAGO (AP)—A central clearing house to consolidate interairline passenger accounts, covering plane trips throughout the United States and Canada, has been formed by airlines of the two countries with headquarters in Chicago, Airlines Clearing House, Inc., announced.

The new non-profit organization was described by Lowell N. Harter, general manager, as a prdject new to the transportation industry, designed to expedite and simplify wartime passenger revenue accounting. Operation of the plan will begin in January.

Mr. Harter said the consolidation of all inter-line passenger revenue accounts was "a far-reaching step important to postwar air transportation planning."

At present, he said, each airline uses a cross-billing system, and statements covering portions of tickets used by passengers on other lines are issued and exchanged monthly. The clearing house, he added, will eliminate duplications and speed settlement of ticket accounts.

Public Oil Lease Bill Signed by President

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt today signed legislation extending until Dec. 31, 1944, expiring oil leases on public lands which otherwise would not be subject to renewal because the lands embraced now are within the boundaries of producing oil or gas fields.

Merrill Lynch Changes In Partnership Announced

Changes in the partnership personnel of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, effective as at the close of business on Dec. 31, are reported by the Boston Stock Exchange as follows:

To be admitted as general partners: Herman Belth, Maurice H. Bent, William H. Dunkak, George J. Leness, Michael W. McCarthy, Charles K. Marsico, Byron Webster, Manual Weisbuch.

To be admitted as limited partners: Jean T. Beane, Esther T. Carpenter, Sadie K. Klau, Arthur S. Laundon, Ethel W. Skutch, Russell T. Stern.

The status of Earl W. Huntley will change from general partner to limited partner and that of Almar H. Shatford will change from general partner to that of both general partner and limited partner. Elizabeth B. Laundon will retire as a limited partner and Robert A. McCord as a general partner.

Standard Gas Debt Revision Proposal Hit

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Edgar G. Crossman, counsel for the Guaranty Trust Company, of New York, indenture trustee for Standard Gas & Electric Co., Chicago, has challenged the right of any solvent corporation to impel creditors to repudiate indebtedness in exchange for the receipt of common stock.

Arguing before the Securities and Exchange Commission, Mr. Crossman declared that a proposed recapitalization plan of Standard Gas & Electric Company is not fair and equitable to note and debenture holders, and furthermore, that he believed there is nothing in the Public Utility Act of 1935 which authorizes the commission to sanction cancellation of indebtedness by converting creditors to common stockholders. He said this was the first time that such a case had come before the commission.

Speaking for Standard, A. Louis Flynn, Chicago, declared that the company's plan was necessary and fair and equitable. The company proposes, among other things, "to redeem in cash, as far as possible," notes and debentures, which are the senior securities.

Mr. Flynn said about half of the securities, which aggregate about $59,000,000, would be paid in cash. The rest would be discharged by giving the creditors common stock of the California Oregon Power Company, the Mountain State Power Company, both subsidiaries of Standard, and new common stock Series A of Standard.

To make the cash payment, Standard proposes to obtain a three-year bank loan of $21,000,000 and to use the proceeds of the sale of its stock in Pacific Gas & Electric Company.

In addition to Mr. Crossman, the plan was opposed by Sydney K. Schiff, Chicago, representing a group of debenture and note holders, and Albert J. Fleischmann, Baltimore, Md., a note holder.

Opponents of the plan told the commission that the plan was also unfair in that Standard will be ultimately merged with the Philadelphia Company, Pittsburgh, the only subsidiary that Standard is allowed to retain under proceedings instituted against it in connection with the geographic integration clause of the Public Utility Holding Company Act.

If the plan is carried out, the opponents said, present creditors will be forced to take a "gamble" as holders of common stock.

The public utilities division of the SEC previously deferred approval of the recapitalization plan until it was modified to assure new stockholders of further rights.

The commission adjourned the meeting, saying arguments would be taken under advisement.

United Air Lines To Raise $10 Million

CHICAGO (AP)—All features of a financing plan expected to raise approximately $10,000,000 for a postwar development were approved today at a special meeting of stockholders of United Air Lines Transport Corporation.

Proposals approved were to:

Change the corporate name to United Air Lines, Inc.

Authorize 300,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock, issuable in series.

Authorize 100,000 shares of management stock and permit the issuance of such stock without offering it to holders of common stock.

Change the name of the present capital stock to common stock and increase its par value to $10 a share from the current $5 value.

Increase the authorized number of shares of common stock to 2,500,000 shares.

Permit issuance of cumulative preferred stocks of a series not convertible into common stock, without offering such shares to holders of common stock.

Three hundred shares of stock were represented at the meeting in person, and 975,722 by proxy, of 1,500,451 shares outstanding.

An Airline spokesman said it is expected the registration statement will become effective Dec. 29, and immediately thereafter warrants will be mailed to common stockholders giving them a 10-day prior rights period in which to subscribe to the new preferred stock.

The company plans to issue at that time a series of 105,032 shares, he said, and the unsubscribed portion of the series will be offered for public sale Jan. 10 or 11.

U. S. Needs for Southern Lumber in '44 Estimated

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (AP)—Members of the Carolina-Virginia Lumberman's Club heard at their annual convention here that the Federal Government would need to buy from the South alone 250,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber in 1944.

The statement was made by Lieut. Herbert Moore of the Naval Hardwood Procurement Division, Washington, D. C. He said 100,000,000 feet also would be needed from the Appalachian section.

Steel Workers' First Day Of Rest Since War's Start

NEW YORK (AP)—Some of the nation's hard-working steel employees will get a rest next Saturday, Christmas Day, the first time since the war started that the day has been marked by any letup in activity.

The only official announcement on the subject came from J. L. Perry, president of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., the nation's number one producer, who said in Pittsburgh production would be curtailed at a majority of its plants except those turning out sheets and plate, releasing about 150,000 for the holiday.

Elsewhere there was no official comment but a further indication of at least partial suspension of activities for the day was reflected in the announcement by the American Iron & Steel Institute that mill operations this week would show the largest percentage drop in two years, dipping to 93 per cent of rated capacity from 99.3 per cent a week earlier.

A. G. & E. Sale Approval Sought

NEW YORK (AP) — Denis J. Driscoll and Willard L. Thorp, trustees of the Associated Gas & Electric Corp., announced they would ask Federal Judge Vincent L. Leibell next Tuesday to approve the proposed sale of Associated's holdings in the Reading Street Railway Co. to George A. Stevens of Chicago for a base price of $640,000.

Gets W. U. Post

Robert G. McLaughlin

Appointed sales manager for the eastern division of the Western Union Telegraph Company, with headquarters in New York. Mr. McLaughlin was general manager of the metropolitan (New York) and eastern divisions of the Postal Telegraph Company before the merger of the two firms.

U. S. Charges Pooling Joint Bar Patents Violates Trust Law

CHICAGO (AP)—Four corporations and their presidents were accused of violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law in the rail joint bar re-forming industry in a civil suit filed in Federal Court by the Department of Justice.

The defendants are the Rail Joint Company, New York, and its president, Victor C. Armstrong, Short Hills, N. J.; Poor & Co., of Chicago and its president, Fred Poor, Lake Forest, Ill.; the Woodings-Verona Tool Company of Verona, Pa., and its president, Emanuel Woodings, Verona; and the McKenna Process Company of Joliet, Ill., and its president, George Langford, Joliet.

The suit described a rail joint bar as a two-foot piece of steel used to support and fasten together the ends of rails.

The complaint alleged the defendants pooled their rail joint bar re-forming patents through cross-licensing agreements in 1928.

Further, the suit contended, they used the pool to harass nonlicensed companies by threats of, and by actual institution of, infringement suits which either drove such companies out of business or forced them to acquire licenses on terms dictated by the pool members.

The suit also alleged the defendants divided territory and customers among pool members and their licensees and fixed prices on both patented and unpatented designs of re-formed rail joint bars.

The suit seeks a cancellation of the license agreements among the four companies, and a public dedication of the unexpired patents.

7-Man Federal

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

Three and a Pigeon

By Kitty Barne

Author of "We'll Meet in England," "Family Footlights," "Visitors From London," etc.

Chapter Five

It looked like being a funny sort of Christmas, that first one after the bomb. Nothing was as usual. However they got a little tree out of the wood and arranged to meet Salty in Willowfield and see what they could get to dress it.

Mrs. Wedge was in a fuss. They were to do her shopping and it wasn't often she trusted them with that.

"You got that list, Tess? My head's spinning. However I keep on I don't know. Mrs. Gaby was only saying yesterday, 'How ever you keep on, Lily, I don't know.' I've got a cake down the telephone. They're saving it for us and it's a favor, so mind you say thank you nicely. And tell grocer we'll finish up the points in rice—"

"Oh, not rice—" came in a chorus.

"Yes, rice. Oh, and I saw beans in brine is off points so bring back a couple of tins. And this is the last day for soap—half of Sandy's and all Ivy's—"

"Oh, Mrs. Wedge, dear, lemme choose my one—"

"It's got to go in flakes, so now. How do you think I'm going to do my washing? Have you got your sweets?"

They all had. That was a ration they never forgot to draw. Mrs. Wedge, however, had not got hers, and they were entrusted with the awful task of spending her coupons. A great responsibility.

Mrs. Wedge's Coupons

"I'll have a nice block of chocolate. All in one bit. I'm going to give it Mrs. Gaby as a Christmas card."

"All of it? Your whole month?" Tess could hardly believe it.

"To Mrs. Gaby?" Ivy was shocked. "Now, if it was Mr. H.—"

"Now, Ivy, none of that. Get along with you to the bus. And tell Mr. Evans he's never let us have the bit of liver he promised. He ought to let us have it, now we've ordered a turkey."

There were no customers in the butcher's shop and not much to sell. Seven turkeys and three geese hung on hooks, and a few chickens livened up a row of rabbits. Mr. Evans in his white coat and dark blue-striped apron was having a row. He and a large man in a tweed coat, with checks on it like a giant draught-board, and a hat on the back of his head, were at it hammer and tongs. As the door opened to let in Salty and the three of them, accompanied by a blast of December wind, they were roaring at each other; or rather the big man was roaring, and Mr. Evans was doing his best to roar back with his thin, crow-like voice.

"First time I've bin let down like this in all my business life," he crowed indignantly. "Couldn't 'ave believed it."

"Don't you know there's a war on?"

"I do—and I know who's getting ruined and who's making a good thing out of it—"

In the spluttering explosion that followed, the fat man rushed to the door as if even his legs were exasperated beyond bearing.

"It's the letting my customers down I mind. Comes here and says he hasn't a bird to sell, and talks about chicken food. Go on, I says, you get same as others, and Fetters could feed a million fowls. He's not a farmer, that Piggott, you can see that with half an eye, but he can't have ruined the place in six months. Look at 'em up there—all I'm getting."

"Which is ours?" inquired Sandy.

"None of 'em. He lets me down, I lets you down. Very sorry, but there it is. No good trying anywhere else either; there's not a bird in the town."

It was a blow; it really was. As they talked, a vision of Fetters floated in front of Tess's eyes as she had seen it from the hillside, its fields dotted all over with hens, turkeys, geese; that long room, its table stacked with trussed chickens. She hadn't told the others about that encounter with Emile because, apparently, it was a secret. A terrific secret—but whose? She must wait and ask Emile.

"Don't moon, Tess," said Salty sharply. "What that horrible man has done with his turkeys goodness knows, but we won't get one. Give us our ordinary rations, please, Mr. Evans. Got the books, someone?"

"Sandy's got them."

The Ration Books

But Sandy hadn't. The wallet that Mrs. Wedge had shoved into his pocket wasn't there and a long slit in the lining showed why.

"You can't have lost them, Sandy."

"I didn't say I'd lost them. I said they weren't there."

"But your identity cards and clothing coupons and everything else were with them." Salty was horror-stricken.

"Yes, and sweets, and Mrs. Wedge's sweets," added Ivy with a certain relish.

"They'll give you Emergency Food, but you won't get clothing nor sweets not for months and months," said Mr. Evans. "You've got to go before a magistrate or something. And identity's worse. I'm not sure but what you don't have to go before a magistrate to get that."

"But we're here. We're alive. We know who we are—"

"Get to prove it." Mr. Evans shook his head on its long lean neck. "Might be Fifth Column, and all that."

"So we might," said Sandy, slightly consoled. He was feeling injured. He hadn't asked to have the books; Mrs. Wedge had shoved them into his pocket as if it had been a letter-box.

"And I tell you what I'll do," said Mr. Evans, opening the door for them. "I'll save you a nice rabbit for Christmas."

Sympathetic Travelers

Altogether it was a pretty horrible afternoon, and it ended by their very nearly missing the bus. The blackout came down, in the streets and in the sky, one darker than the other, and Salty heaved them into the bus just as it was moving, and they all three fell over the feet of a stoutish man without a hat next to the door. "Here, oops-a-daisy," he said cheerfully, and lo! it was Mr. Gaby, who had written the newspaper story about their bomb.

They'd hardly seen Mr. Gaby since they'd stopped poking about in their ruins, yet they now seemed to know him quite well. In becoming Mrs. Wedge's friend he had somehow become theirs. In two minutes they were telling him the whole history of their misfortunes from beginning to end.

Everyone in the bus seemed to know everyone else, and they all joined in, first with sympathetic cluckings about the loss of the ration books— a lot of people had done the same thing, which was comforting; and you often got them back through the post, still more comforting, and also true. Their books came back through the post two days later.

But when that subject was exhausted, they went full-cry after the much more poignant loss, their turkey. Every single person in the bus had something to say about that, and something very strong. Voice after voice came out of the darkness—the dim blue light just let you know someone was there and you guessed the rest—asking the same question, where had the Willowfield turkeys gone? Black Market. Gone to the Black Market. Black Marketeers got 'em.

"Ought to be took up, that's what I say."

"Profiteers last war, Black Marketeers this—they will do it."

"People didn't ought to buy at them great prices—"

"'Gainst the law, and they know it. Put 'em inside, that's what I say. Six months hard'll soon cure 'em."

"Tried seven shops, couldn't get any sort of a bird—"

"Nor me. Not even a boiling fowl—"

The bus stopped and the talk stopped. It was the last house in Willowfield and Mr. Gaby had to get out.

"Oh, my goodness," cried Ivy into the silence, "if we haven't forgot Mrs. Wedge's soap flakes!"

"Missis Wedge?" Mr. Gaby, who was standing ready to jump off, bent his thick head of hair down and peered at her in the darkness. "You didn't say Missis Wedge, did you? Not married, is she?"

"No, she's not married. It's because she's such a good cook. Good cooks are always called 'Missis.'"

Mr. Gaby disappeared. Three new and silent people got into the bus. The conversation was over.

Their father was reading in Mr. Lightfoot's study. Tess sat on one arm of his chair, Ivy on the other, and Sandy hung over the back while they told him the whole story of the melancholy afternoon, how the ration books had been lost, how Mrs. Wedge's month's chocolate couldn't be bought, and how their turkey had been magically turned into a rabbit. All he said was, "Well, I'm rather glad our friend Emile isn't coming if that's all he would have got for his Christmas dinner."

Christmas Fare

But in the end it wasn't the rabbit they ate on Christmas Day. The very next evening when they were all three having supper in the kitchen, Mr. Willard having gone out to dinner, two sharp knocks came at the door, and there, most surprisingly, was Mr. Gaby. He was wearing Home Guard uniform and looking about six times as tall and broad as he generally did.

"My, here's a surprise," said Mrs. Wedge. "Come in, won't you?"

"Can't stop more'n a minute," said Mr. Gaby busily. "Doing a night exercise."

"What, out all night? And just on Christmas?"

"No, only three or four hours or so. My mother, she sent you this."

He clapped a basket down on the table. Out of it stuck the yellow feet of a chicken.

"Not for us?" breathed Ivy.

"Well!" Mrs. Wedge drew, it gently out and laid it on the table. "I do call that kind."

"One of our cockerels," said Mr. Gaby.

"Isn't he a beauty!" Mrs. Wedge was giving the chicken knowing little pinches. "Now that's a pre-war chicken, if you like." Then she made the Home Guarder a nice hot drink to keep the cold out, and off he went. Mrs. Wedge picked up the chicken and carried it away to the larder at the far end of the passage.

They were alone. At once Ivy, bursting with something, leant forward, her fingers on her lips, and said in a terrific whisper, "Listen, I've got an idea Old Nothing-that-Matters—that Piggy—d'you know what I believe he is? I believe he's a Black Marketeer." (Her voice gave it capital letters.) "I do really."

"Oh, Ivy." She'd thought of it. Of course she had. Ivy was much too clever.

"He's taken our turkey along to his black market, that's what he's done. Sold it to a hotel for five pounds."

"My hat!" said Sandy. "The old swizzler."

"But we don't know for sure. Perhaps he's only sold it to someone in the village—it isn't cheating really if he did that"—Tess worried on, trying to get things clear, for if Piggott and that Pearl of his were black marketeers—and goodness knows they might be anything—didn't that mean that Emile was mixed up in it? He wasn't one himself, she felt dead certain he wasn't—but why was everything at Fetters so secret?

Ivy was hot on the trail.

"We didn't see any other hens the time we looked in, but I bet there were heaps and heaps round the corner. And look at the place, it's alive with them—geese and turkeys and all sorts. And there were ever such a lot of feathers—"

"You can't go by feathers."

"You can go by the way he was raging when he saw us," put in Sandy. "And what's he doing with them all? That was what Mr. Evans said—what's he doing with the—"

"Sandy, you be off to bed."

Mrs. Wedge had returned and there the conversation had to end.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

Hodsons was the new home in the country that the Willards had moved to when their house in Willowfield was bombed out. Tess, Sandy and their own special evacuee from London, Ivy, had hoped that Emile, a Belgian refugee boy who worked at Fetters, a neighboring farm, would dine with them on Christmas. But Emile had stopped coming to Hodsons, and when Tess bravely went to invite him one Saturday, he had said "No" firmly, and Tess was nearly caught by that horrid man Piggott, whom Emile worked for.

The Omaha Indians

The Indian at the top left of the picture below belongs to the Omaha Tribe. Note his dress and headgear and the dwelling in the background; they are typical of his tribe.

The Omahas, a Nebraska tribe, followed the custom of shaving the sides of the head and allowing a crest of hair to grow on the top. Their earth lodges and villages were more or less permanent although they also used the tepee. The Omahas raised some vegetables, but they still depended upon the hunt for a great part of their food. They are known to have had many excellent horses.

Through courtesy of Associated American Artists, New York City

"Quiet Pool," by Russell Sherman

Men Who Made Music

Book Reviews

Fifteen years ago there were no outstanding biographies of individual composers written for young people. Then in 1931 Madeleine Goss' "Beethoven, Master Musician" (Doubleday, Doran and Co., New York. $2.50) was published. It had an immediate success with boys and girls who found it as readable as fiction.

This book was the forerunner of a goodly number of biographies published to meet a growing demand which was prompted by the popularization of classical music through the radio and fine, inexpensive recordings. Opal Wheeler's popular series on the musicians for younger children; Madeleine Goss' "Deep-Flowing Brook," "The Story of Johann Sebastian Bach," "Unfinished Symphony," "The Story of Franz Schubert," Elliott Arnold's "Finlandia, the Story of Sibelius," and John Erskine's "Song Without Words, the Story of Felix Mendelssohn," are read eagerly by boys and girls who wish to learn about the men whose music is almost as familiar to them as the current popular songs.

Now Madeleine Goss, in collaboration with Robert Haven Schauffler has written "Brahms, the Master" (Henry Holt, New York. $2.50). This biography for young people is fictionalized but authentic none the less. Brahms and his contemporaries come alive in a book which should stimulate a further interest in his music.

The authors have included a listing of Brahms' work and recordings and a chronological table of his life in relation to musical and world events.

Scotch Minstrel

In her biography, "Valiant Minstrel" (Julian Messner, Inc., New York. $2.50.), Gladys Malvern gives those who were privileged to hear Harry Lauder the nostalgic pleasure of reliving those gay concerts, of seeing again that inimitable little kilted Scotsman.

It is not, however, necessary to have heard those concerts to enjoy "Valiant Minstrel," for the life of Harry Lauder reads like an old-fashioned success story. His success grew like the proverbial beanstalk, partly because of his unique personality and occasional good fortune but mainly because of his enthusiasm for singing and his dogged determination to succeed.

At the age of eight he worked carrying heavy pails of food to a neighbor's pigs in order to augment his father's pitiful earnings. On receiving his first week's wages he stalked proudly home. "Mither," he ordered, his legs apart and his head up-flung, "hold oot your hand!"

Wonderingly, she did so, and he dropped a sixpence into it. . . . This was the proudest day of his life, the day he brought home to his mother the first money he had earned.

The story of his progress from work in a mine to ultimate success as a world renowned concert artist is told against a background of the times so that the reader gets a colorful picture of the period and the theater as well as the man. Older boys and girls and many adults will find this biography, which received the Julia Ellsworth Ford Foundation award, fascinating reading.

Land Below the Sea

Unknown in America, but with several books to her credit in Holland, Dola de Jong, the author of "The Level Land" (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.75) was introduced to American boys and girls through her imaginative story for younger children, "Nikkernik, Nakkernak, and Nokkernok," published last year. Though well written and much enjoyed by children, this amusing book gave little indication of the capabilities and depth of understanding shown in "The Level Land," a story of a happy family living in a village near Arnhem just before and during the German invasion of Holland.

To us it is the most convincing story of the war yet written for young people. It is a deeply moving book written without bitterness and with a faith in life which is heartening.

Every member of the family stands out clearly, no character is more important than another, but Pieter Pim the youngest, except the new baby, is perhaps the most engaging, the most amusing.

One sees the young Jewish boy from Germany enjoying the St. Nicholas Eve celebration, finding a place quite naturally in the doctor's home, because the doctor is that kind of person, not because it is expedient in 1943 for authors to introduce the subject of tolerance into children's books.

In this book which is both gay and tragic the characters are so real one feels quite sure when the war is over that we shall find them again and learn with what fine courage and independence they have lived since the last pages were written. This is a heart-warming book for any age.

Helen A. Masten

(Librarian in charge of the Central Children's Room, New York Public Library.)

Cape Town Christmas

(The Flower Hawker)

Each Saturday he comes around
With basket on his head
Selling fragrant flowers
To earn his daily bread.

He has chinkereeches and mountain heath
And sometimes roses rare,
With poppies peeping in between
The pink carnations fair.

In ragged hat with broken brim
And down-at-heel old shoes,
He tramps wearily from door to door
That you your wares may choose.

And though sometimes he makes us cross
Because he's such a talker,
We hold a soft spot in our hearts
For the Cape Town flower hawker.

ELIZABETH WOOD (13)

(Printed through courtesy of the Squirrel Club, the "Cape Times," Cape Town, Africa)

INDIAN SIGN TALK

by KANGI NUPA

Surprise—Hold palm of left hand over the mouth. Great astonishment, pleasure or disappointment can be shown by also raising the right hand.

Tepee—The first fingers touch each other at the tips, forming the shape of the tepee.

Question—The right hand with all fingers extended and palm outward is at about shoulder height. Move the hand slightly from side to side. This sign is also used for Where, What, How, Why, When.

Want — Form a circle with thumb and first finger of the right hand and place hand against the chin. Then move hand outward in a circle.

Write—Hold fingers of right hand as though writing on flat inner surface of left hand.

Talk—The flat right hand, palm upward, is held in front of mouth and then moved outward. Repeat several times.

Take—The right hand with first finger extended is pushed out in front of body; then finger is crooked and pulled back as though pulling something.

Listen—Hold hand to ear as though listening.

Light—Both flat hands, palms up, are raised quickly by wrist action.

Cannot—The flat left hand is held well out in front of body. With the extended first finger of the right hand strike the left palm. The right hand then bounces back and down, indicating it cannot go through.

Tree—Hold up one hand with all fingers extended, back outward. For trees (plural) hold up both hands.

Tell Me—Place the flat right hand, back downward in front of face, then draw it quickly towards the mouth.

If you need any additional help in learning the Indian Sign Talk, or if you wish to ask any questions about it write to Kangi Nupa, Junior Department, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts. I shall be glad to answer your questions.

(Watch for the twelfth installment next Thursday)

Rebuilding of Cities Proposed To Aid Postwar Employment

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 23—Getting back to "normal" after the war is not the goal of thoughtful business and professional persons who met here recently with newspapermen for a conference on postwar planning. "Normal," they agreed, is not good enough. They believe there can be a greater opportunity for employment than there was in 1940; there can be better housing, improved mass transportation, and so on.

Looking at the problem from many angles, participants in the conference agreed there must be many types of planning for this better United States, for no one group can do the job alone. Some cities already are well launched on the task, such as New York with its $22,000,000 appropriation, but others are still in the talk stage. Sixty cities, it was reported here, have extensive programs for postwar public works—a beginning in the right direction, but only a beginning, it was held.

The Committee on Economic Development, industry's planning agency, reports it has organized from 1,200 to 1,400 local committees to encourage local community planning. At the same time, its research group with headquarters here is working on long-term plans. It is considering such fundamental methods for expanding production as bringing about tax reforms that will encourage employment and is studying ways to end the boom-and-depression cycle and to curb monopoly.

Employment Analysis

An analysis of the postwar employment situation was made for the conference by Theodore O. Yntema, Research Director for the Committee. Mr. Yntema has been borrowed by C. E. D. from the economics faculty of the University of Chicago for this work.

From 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 more jobs than existed in 1940 will be needed to give adequate employment in 1945 or 1946, when the war is over, said Professor Yntema.

This still would allow for the retirement of some 8,000,000 persons now engaged in war activity who, it is assumed, will not want peacetime jobs. It also would accept as unavoidable a margin of some 5 per cent of the available labor force as unemployed at any given time.

Expanding industry to give such additional employment is considered no simple task. Compared to this job, it is a relatively easy matter to get the 35,000,000 persons now in some phase of the war effort back to their peacetime positions, said Professor Yntema.

To get this increase in employment will require more than a corresponding increase in production, because technological improvements made during the war have increased the productivity of individual workers. One speaker at the conference declared that an 80 per cent expansion of production had been achieved since the war, with only an 18 per cent rise in employment. Professor Yntema figures that a one-third increase of economic output over 1940 will be necessary to provide enough jobs to go around.

Rebuilding of Cities

Other speakers indicated they would not consider a return to the status quo any achievement at all. Walter H. Blucher, Executive Secretary of the American Society of Planning Officials and chairman of the conference, presented a convincing case for radical rebuilding of American cities after the war to meet the needs of the people.

Why should people move out to the suburbs, spending long hours on trains and busses each day? Chiefly because the city has failed to give them what they want—a pleasant home environment.

"Chicago could save money by spending $200,000,000 to make the heart of Chicago habitable," said Mr. Blucher. "People would move back from the suburbs if they could find homes with near-by parks and playgrounds within their means. But they demand also good government."

Cities should be replanned so that large numbers of persons could live close to their places of employment, this planner told the conference. He said cities could cut down 50 per cent of the movement of the people by such replanning. This would lead to great improvement in transportation, he believes. For it is the long haul that is costly, and with much short-haul business the transportation companies could afford to provide de luxe mass transportation.

Subsidized Industry

But to bring about the rebuilding of cities, private enterprise will have to be subsidized in some way, Mr. Blucher declares. To this end, new state legislation is needed. New York is the only State that encourages large-scale rebuilding, according to this planning specialist. Other states need to take action, as he sees it, and he thinks that some federal assistance may be necessary.

While impediments to planning are many, Mr. Blucher and others speak with optimism about the prospects for improving American cities. Interest in planning has increased greatly in recent years. Industrialists, labor, merchants, are all concerned now with planning. What's more, the caliber of municipal government has improved in recent years, speakers here agreed. Local government, they held, is able to take on the task as it was not able in the past.

Participants in the conference agreed it is now mainly a question of finding out how to do the job, not of persuading people it should be done.

Seven Persons Convicted In Film Extortion Plot

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—A Federal Jury yesterday returned a verdict of guilty against all seven defendants charged with conspiring to extort more than $1,000,000 from the motion picture industry.

The verdicts were announced 10 hours and 13 minutes after the jury received the case.

Conviction carried a possible maximum sentence of 10 years imprisonment and $10,000 fine.

The convicted men are:

Louis Campagna, Philip d'Andrea, Francis Maritote, Charles Gios and Paul de Lucia, all of Chicago; John Roselli of Los Angeles and Chicago, and Louis Kaufman, business agent of the Newark, N. J., local of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage employees, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

Judge John Bright set Dec. 30 as the date for sentencing and continued each man in bail until that time.

A separate verdict was returned for each defendant, and the jury poll showed the decision in each case was unanimous.

"I think you have done a good job," Judge Bright told the jury.

The prosecution argued that the defendants were the "higher ups" backing Willie Bioff and George E. Browne, labor leaders who were convicted of extortion in 1941. Bioff and Browne were star prosecution witness in the trial of the seven men.

The defense contended that the payments by producers to Bioff and Browne consisted of bribes to avoid labor trouble, and that the seven defendants were not linked with the payments.

"Ample proof has been submitted that money was obtained," Judge Bright said in his charge. "It is for the jury to decide whether this money was obtained by extortion or bribery. If you find this money was obtained by bribery you must acquit."

"In a Federal court," he added, "there is nothing which forbids the conviction of the defendants on the testimony of fellow conspirators. Accomplices are therefore used, and properly used, and their evidence is to be properly considered by the jury."

The Blacksmith of Greenwich Village Is Mighty Man in Servicing Cargo Ships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—"The smith, a mighty man is he," said Longfellow, whose words are being literally verified at the Greenwich Village Blacksmith Shop, where Joseph Yellen and his seven sons have developed New York City's fast growing war industry.

Joseph Yellen, Jr., is credited with having invented a new method of fabricating parts of false, or "phantom," decks for merchant cargo and tanker vessels and of quickly installing them.

The new device is said to have met a great wartime need. Formerly it was a common occurrence for war materials lashed to decks of vessels to be washed overboard during storms at sea. Now airplanes, invasion barges in sections, PT boats on steel stilts or supports, and even whole railroads are shipped without loss of a single item.

This rapidly expanding business, the West Side Iron Works, with 10 plants and storeyards, has serviced 7,000 ships with gear and skeleton deckings for the War Shipping Administration, since 1940. Vessels that a year ago required 10 days to be serviced with extra decking and steel supports for convoy duty are now ready in 24 hours because of the Yellen principle of installation.

Fame and the honors bestowed on them by the maritime and shipbuilding industry and War Shipping Administration have not changed the elder Joseph Yellen. Each working day, from early morning, he may be seen toiling at an anvil and forge he has used for 41 years in the small, open-door shop at 557 Washington Street, where he first hung out his shingle, the "Village Smithy."

$280,000 Expended, Guild Blocks Movie

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Dec. 23 (AP)—After three weeks' preliminary filming and an expenditure of $280,000, Warner Brothers studio says it has dropped plans to produce "Hollywood Canteen" because of refusal of the Screen Actors Guild to waive its rule barring actors from performing for less than their usual per-picture pay.

Numerous big name actors were to have been included in the proposed picture, but were to make only brief appearances, the studio said.

The Guild previously confirmed its insistence on strict adherence to the rule.

Last night it added that it had been advised contract players would not be permitted by major studios to appear in the film, and said it did not believe free-lance stars should be asked to participate at below-normal pay.

Much Credit Due Clapper For Performing Dual Role

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the Bruins enjoying a short Christmas respite and most of them home with their families, perhaps now would be a good time to say a few words in behalf of Dit Clapper.

How to describe big Dit, however, poses a problem. Team captain? Coach? Assistant Manager? Popular defenseman? Oldest veteran in point of service in the National Hockey League? He's all of these, and more.

Aubrey Victor Clapper, who was dubbed "Dit" for no apparent reason when he first came to Boston nearly two decades ago, is playing his busiest hockey season, and the wonder of it is that he is holding up under the strain. Playing hockey is hard enough. Running a team from the bench is usually considered a night's work for one man. But here is Dit doing both, and in the opinion of his boss, Manager Art Ross, and others close to hockey, doing both jobs right well.

Duties Considerable

Clapper's double responsibility has come about because of the inability of Ross to make trips or attend some home games because of illness. Dit therefore has had to shoulder the task of running the team from his defense position, and the duties are considerable.

Even in ordinary times the dual role would be tough enough. But in the present day of streamlined hockey, when lines have to be changed on the fly because of fewer whistles, it becomes a real problem. Not only that but Dit must not only concentrate on the job of helping protect the Boston goal, but he must constantly keep thinking ahead, watching the condition of the boys on the ice, decide whom to use when the Bruins are penalized, argue with the referees, and then, if he can, try to help the Bruins score a few themselves.

"I know it is asking a lot of Clapper," Manager Ross declared the other day, "and it really isn't fair to the fellow. But that is the only solution I see, and as long as Dit is going to be here as bench manager after the war, I guess we'll have to get along this way the best we can."

Ross did not say and Clapper never would as to what was meant about the "fair" part. That comes when the boys make a mistake and it is up to Dit to correct them. How can his words carry too much weight when he is making mistakes himself? And he does make them—he'll say so himself. After all, with all that responsibility it would be too much to expect of him not to.

With all that, however, Clapper has done a remarkable job. Perhaps his best evening was last Tuesday when he led the team to an 8-5 victory over the always dangerous Toronto Maple Leafs. Dit even started the team off on the right foot by scoring the first Boston goal himself.

Has Set Records

In his day Clapper has set records in the National League, and as he competes in his 17th season he is about to tie another. Reginald "Hooley" Smith completed 17 seasons in the big time before his retirement, and if Clapper finishes out the year—and there appears little likelihood that he will not—he will tie Hooley's record. But where Smith played with four N. H. L. clubs—Ottawa Senators, Montreal Maroons, Boston Bruins, and New York Americans—Clapper has spent all of his 17 years with one team.

Originally Dit came to the Bruins as a defenseman. Ross shifted him to right wing, and with Dutch Gainor and Cooney Weiland on the "Dynamite Line" he helped establish the present scoring record for one line of 102 goals and 81 assists in 1929-30. He belongs to the 200-goal club with such other famous hockey stars as Nels Stewart, Howie Morenz, Aurel Joliat, Bill Cook, Harvey Jackson, and Charlie Conacher.

Still a Star

He has been a star, and he still is. He is one of the best-liked players by the players themselves—both on and off the ice, and his popularity with the fans and newspapermen couldn't be excelled.

If the war is still going next season, Dit will probably be playing again—and running the team as well on occasion. If the conflict is over, Dit will probably hang up his skates and stick to running the team from the bench. Whatever happens, though, one thing is certain—Clapper stays in Boston. And that is okay with us.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Ag
Montreal	13	2	3	29	83	38
Toronto	10	9	2	22	93	87
Boston	9	8	3	21	95	97
Chicago	10	9	0	20	80	80
Detroit	6	8	3	15	60	70
New York	2	14	1	5	58	97

Result Dec. 22

Chicago 7, Detroit 1.

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Great Lakes Grid Victory Top Surprise

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—With all the unanimity of a pre-war Nazi election, the sports editors of the country have selected Great Lakes' last-minute triumph over Notre Dame's football team as the biggest athletic surprise of the year.

Only six of the 80 scribes participating in the annual Associated Press poll failed to include the Sailors' 19-to-14 triumph on either ballot and 60 of them decided that it was the major eyebrow lifter of 1943.

While the writers were agreed on the main surprise they showed little agreement the rest of the way and offered 47 other shockers that start with the New York Yankees' easy victory over the St. Louis Cardinals in the World Series.

The Yanks' triumph—or the Cardinal collapse—was second in the poll, followed closely by the ups and downs of the Washington Redskins in retaining the eastern title of the National Football League and the various chapters of the William Cox-Bucky Harris-Philadelphia Phillies thriller.

Steve Lach, former Duke athlete, fired a 46-yard touchdown pass to Paul Anderson 28 seconds before the final gun to spill Notre Dame and paste the only defeat on the Irish record in the team's final game. That eruption brought the Sailors 195 points in the present poll on a basis of three for each first-place vote, two for second and one for third.

Other first-place winners were the College of Pacific football team, the four-man Southern California track team which romped off with the N. C. A. A. title and Kansas' football victory over Missouri.

Red Wings Have Goalie Trouble Against Hawks

By the Associated Press

Detroit, which has suffered from goalie trouble most of the young National Hockey League season, had a relapse last night with Rookie Hal Lumley in the cage and was downed by the Chicago Hawks, 7 to 1.

Not all the trouble can be blamed on Lumley, however, as the Wings failed to provide the youngster with adequate protection and averted a shutout only when Don (Count) Grosso turned on the red light at 16:15 of the final session.

The Hawks had a 6-to-0 margin at the time and Doug Bentley quickly whipped in another, his second of the evening, for the final count.

Immediately after the game the Wings hurried home where the awakened New York Rangers, now the owners of a two-game winning streak, were to be met tonight.

It was to be the first game of a three-tilt, four-day excursion for the Blue Shirts who have begun talking Stanley Cup play-offs although they went 15 consecutive contests without a victory at the start of the campaign.

After their Detroit appearance the Rangers are booked at Montreal Saturday night and then tangle with the Hawks in Madison Square Garden on Sunday.

Rudy York Runs Batted In Champ of American League

CHICAGO, Dec. 23 (AP)—Rudy York of the Detroit Tigers, a fellow who annually boosts his R. B. I. quota by sending himself across home plate with a liberal portion of home runs, won the 1943 American League runs-batted-in title with 118, official averages showed today.

Hitting 19 less than Boston's Ted Williams did in taking the 1942 "knock 'em in" crown, York nevertheless was 11 ahead of Nick Etten of the New York Yankees, who grabbed runner-up honors with 107 R. B. I.'s. Those two players, incidentally, were the only ones to top the 100 level, whereas five did so last year.

Fifth Time

York, who also won the home-run championship with 34, marked this down as the fifth time in his eight major league seasons that he had topped the 100 R. B. I. level, although his 1943 quota was considerably under his own best high of 134 made for the 1940 championship Detroit team. This was Etten's first time in five seasons in excess of 100.

Other substantial runs-batted-in totals were compiled by the Yankees' rookie third baseman, Bill Johnson, with 94; Vern Stephens of St. Louis with 91; Stan Spence of Washington with 88; Charley Keller of New York with 86, and Jim Tabor of Boston and Chet Laabs of St. Louis with 85 apiece.

Keller was top man in drawing bases on balls with 106—again far below the 1942 high set by Williams of 145—but the Yankee outfielder was in a class by himself as no other player reached the 100 level. Joe Gordon of the Yanks walked 98 times and Roy Cullenbine of Cleveland 96.

Vernon First

Credit for being hit the most times by pitched balls went to Mickey Vernon of Washington with 10, while last year's most frequent target, Frank Crosetti of New York, tied with Joe Kuhel of Chicago with 7.

Only two players topped the 100 mark in strikeouts, Laabs fanning 105 times and Joe Hoover of Detroit 101 times.

When it came to hitting or not hitting into infield double plays, the boys did things in record fashion. Jim Bloodworth of the Tigers grounded into twin killings 29 times, six more than the old mark, and Tony Lupien of Boston hit into only three for a new low, the previous record for 150 or more games being 5.

Detroit players grounded into a record total of 159 infield double plays and Washington tied the all-time low of 94.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—Look out, Kansas and Indiana . . . For concentrated basketball talent it's going to be hard to top the mid-south service camps this season . . . Besides the Norfolk Naval Training Station (tops in the sector last season and just about as good now, there's the Norfolk Naval Air Station with John Barr, Penn State; Belus Smawley, player-coach at Appalachian State; Eddie Shokes, Duke; Bob Carpenter, East Texas, and a flock of other good ones . . . The North Carolina Pre-Flight Cloudbusters have Bud Palmer, Princeton; Whitey Myers and Stan Skauvn, Dartmouth; Tippy Dye, Ohio State, and Don Elser, Notre Dame . . . The Fort Bragg, N. C., Army team is led by Bones McKinney, former North Carolina State ace, and the Cherry Point Marines, who beat the Cloudbusters, feature Lieut. Bob Rose, twice All-Southern forward at North Carolina, and Corporal Neil Mosser from St. Joseph's (Ind.), whom Rose calls the smoothest all-around player he's ever seen.

* * *

Bud Palmer, last season's Ivy League basketball scoring champion, who's pacing the North Carolina Pre-Flighters now after getting in some ground work at Union (N. Y.) College, always wanted to be a baseball player, but couldn't make the grade . . . "I played shortstop in amateur ball," Bud explained, "and always seemed to make the last-inning error to lose the game. That's why I gave it up."

* * *

Ching Johnson, the former New York Ranger defense star, is playing hockey again on the Pacific Coast, and (believe it or not) scored a goal the other night on a solo "dash" . . . Among other places, the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association has shipped supplies of tennis balls to a prison camp in Germany.

* * *

Reese Hart, Raleigh (N. C.) Times: "By now Buck Newsom should qualify for an extra gas allotment as baseball's leading traveler and most-traded pitcher."

* * *

Tub-thumper W. Henry Johnston of Lawrence College admits there's nothing new in the fact that his basketball team always carries a jug of water on trips—but the reason is something else . . . Seems that Dick Davis, sports editor of the Appleton, Wis., Post-Crescent, is a tropical fish hobbyist, and when the boys visit the big cities they visit fish-selling establishments as Dick's envoys . . . So far, adds Johnston, they have gotten more guppies than baskets.

* * *

Sports Scribe Dick McCann, the New York News' latest contribution to the armed forces, has landed at the Sampson, N. Y., Naval Station for boot training . . . Private Bill Mihalo of Detroit, former National walking champion, is trainer for the Fort Riley, Kan., basketball team. But if any of Bill's players start walking, they'll hear the referee's whistle . . . Ab Wilson, Oregon's big football center of 1941-42, seryed as a lieutenant in the Marines through a lot of tough fighting on Guadalcanal. Now he's been sent to Officers' School at Quantico.

Eleanor O'Meara Makes Hub Bow In Ice-Capades

Eleanor O'Meara, a breath of old Erin blown New England way via Canada, is the newest feminine star of the ice to join the Ice-Capades of 1944. Probably the last of the great skating champions until the present conflict is ended, she will make her Boston Garden bow on Christmas night.

Eleanor captured her native city of Toronto championship at 15 and was runner-up for the Canadian title the same year. With that as a starter, Miss O'Meara has gone on to win more titles and medals than any other present-day skater. She won the Canadian Ladies Single title in 1936 and 1938 at Toronto and Winnipeg, respectively; the North American pair championship in 1941-42, as well as the Canadian "fours" dancing championship.

In 1939 Eleanor won the Canadian and American Gold Medal at Lake Placid, which is the toughest test on record for figure skaters.

Miss O'Meara is an all around athlete. She is an accomplished ski expert as well as a swimmer and diver, but her favorite sport is golf. She has competed, also, in tennis and badminton; largely through belonging to the Granite Club of Toronto, one of the largest athletic and sports clubs in North America.

Ice-Capades will remain in Boston this year through January 12.

Chicago Streaks Continue to Grow

CHICAGO, Dec. 23 (AP)—The respective losing and winning streaks of the basketball teams at the University of Chicago and Marshall High School continue to grow.

The Maroons lost their 45th consecutive game last night, Illinois Tech beating them, 43 to 35. The Maroons' last victory was against the same team, on Dec. 6, 1941.

The Marshall Juniors, heading for the 100 mark, scored their 87th straight win in beating Lane Tech, 40 to 29.

Huskies Current Backfield Fastest

SEATTLE, Dec. 23 (AP)—The University of Washington Rose Bowl squad, despite a lack of all-around strength, has the fastest backfield of any of the three Washington elevens to play in the Pasadena oval.

That's the opinion of assistant coach Tubby Graves, a member of the coaching staff for 17 years.

The 1937 team, coached by Jimmy Phelan, dropped a 21-0 decision to Pittsburgh. Enoch Bagshaw's 1926 outfit lost to Alabama 20-19.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Temple 51, Franklin & Marshall 41.
Camp Edwards 47, Tufts C. 38.
Yale 46, Trinity 44.
Washington and Jefferson 51, Marshall (W. Va.) 46.
Princeton 51, Rider 33.
Muhlenberg 53, St. Joseph's (Pa.) 41.

South

North Carolina Pre-Flight 39, Norfolk Naval 38.
Curtis Bay (Va.) C. G. 61, Ft. Belvoir 36.

Midwest

Ottumwa Naval 55, Drake 24.
Kas. State Training 41, Ft. Riley 33.
Kansas State 53, Rockhurst C. 38.
Ill. Institute of Tech 43, Chicago 36.
Great Lakes (Ill.) 45, De Pauw 26.
Camp Atterbury (Ind.) 50, Strout Field 42.
Evansville 48, Centrall (Ind.) Normal 39.

Southwest

Ellington Field Officers 42, Rice 30.
Texas Field 64, Texas 20.
South Plains Army 48, Lubbock A. & F. 44.
Oklahoma 36, Normal Naval 29.
Oklahoma A. & M. 39, Third Air Force 29.

Texas Specialist Arrives at Dallas

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 23 (AP)—William Edward Andrews, "the specialist" of the University of Texas football team, has arrived to take a pensive look at Cotton Bowl prospects. His report:

"The Longhorns generally are in good shape" for their New Year's Day game with Randolph Field.

The "Rooster" should know; he specializes in everything from water boy to student manager—and has leaped to fame by jumping from the bench long enough to score neatly dropped kick field goals.

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One Block from Radio City

THE Canterbury Lunch
331 MADISON AVE
Serves home cooked food in a cheerful atmosphere at most reasonable prices.
Self-Service
11:00 A. M.-2:30 P. M.
No Liquor Served

HANS JAEGER'S
Lexington Ave., cor. 85th St. N. Y. C.
CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S DAY and Sundays Following the Two Holidays
Old Fashioned
Turkey or Goose Dinner $3.25
NEW YEAR'S EVE Celebration
With Exquisite Supper $5.00—Without Supper $3.00 BU. 8-8200

Cortile
37 W. 43 St.
36 W. 44 St.
Opp. Stern's
Luncheon from 50c
Dinner from 75c
An Old World Spot Just West of 5th Ave.
One Block from Fifth Church

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

HOLIDAYS at HEARTHSTONE
To brighten the holiday season this year, Come dine with us,—good food, gay cheer. Christmas Eve Candlelight Dinner—1.75
Closed Christmas Day
The HEARTHSTONE
15 EAST 48th ST. 302 EAST 2ND ST
Closed Sunday

SOFT SHELL CRABS Served at FAMOUS SEA FOOD HOUSE On 3rd Ave. Bet. 53rd-54th Sts. Tel. EL. 5-9309
The King of the Sea and his Royal Family of Fish
CLEAN FRESH SEA FOOD PREPARED TO ORDER

Jane Davis'
RESTAURANT
145 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:15
DINNER 5:30 to 8:15
Closed Sunday Circle 7-0170

STRATFORD-ARMS
Plate Dinners from 40c
117 WEST 70th STREET
OPEN SUNDAYS

Nancy Lord
Open Sundays & Closed Saturdays
Luncheons from 65c
Dinners from $1.10
602 Madison Avenue
Bet. 59 and 61 Sts. RH. 4-5800

THE JUMBLE SHOP
28 West 8th Street
Our Reputation is for better food at reasonable prices
Open Sundays SPring 7-2540

KING ARTHUR - London Terrace
405 W. 23rd St., near 9th Ave. CH. 2-0660
CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S DAY and SUNDAYS following the two holidays, Old-Fashioned Turkey or Goose Dinner, $2.00.
NEW YEAR'S EVE CELEBRATION including Delicious Supper, $3.50

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year round 15 Market Street
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M.
Famous Since 1887
65c to $1.00

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Howards CLEANERS

Ann Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

JEANNETTE GIFT SHOPPE
Gifts—Greeting Cards
Occasional Furniture
4 Trumbull Street 8-5627

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y• OLD• HARD•WARE STORE
758 Chapel and 314 State Streets

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat
Air-Conditioning
849 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Norwalk 6-1024 Hours: 9 to 11 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-7535, 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BALMER & FERRIS
Athletic Goods
Sport Clothing, Riding Equipment
Games, Camp Equipment
Columbia Bicycles
81 BANK STREET TELEPHONE 4-0721

Darien Hand Laundry
Strictly Hand Work
132 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Darien 5-0335
Mending and darning free of charge
WE CALL AND DELIVER

HERON
Complete Outfitters for "Dad and Lad"
79 ATLANTIC STREET

Sports Gifts
Bob's Sports SPORTING GOODS
Near Hotel Davenport

Downes-Smith Co.
433 MAIN STREET
Between Jones Drug Store and the Plaza Theatre
Electrical Contractors
Frigidaires, Home Cleaners
Radios—Electric Ranges
TEL. 4-2136

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 4-6297. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE REDWOOD-FURNITURE CO.
324 East Main Street at Mill
"THE HONEST STORE"
PHONE 3-4158

Knit Slip Covers
For Chairs 7.98
For Divans 12.50
Windsor Curtain Shop
127 BANK STREET

KATHLEEN MARY QUINLAN COSMETICS
For a truly individual gift
Sugenheimers
61 BANK STREET

J. H. ROBERTS AND ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS
Consultation and Design
Machinery • Tools • Buildings
P. O. Box 1328 Waterbury, Conn.

Start the New Year right! Let us redecorate your home!
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3256

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
A Merry Christmas to All

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
BUY BONDS

"ZORIC" Dry Cleaning is the best there is
PERRYS, Phone 3-3161

A Merry Christmas to All
The Miller & Peck Co.
Watertown Waterbury Cheshire

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Bateman Photo-Print Co.
BLUEPRINTS
PHOTOSTATS
Knickerbocker Bldg.
218 E. Lexington St. Lex. 7814

Call
H. Lee Chambers & Co.
Real Estate
Sales Agents
3600 Roland Avenue
UN. 2310 UN. 0664 TU. 2593

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St. Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Whitney's
Extends the Greetings of the Season

SEND FLOWERS FOR CHRISTMAS
Danker
121 No. Pearl Street Phone 3-4258

FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2184

STITTIG'S
Home Made Candies
353 STATE STREET
1028 MADISON AVENUE

"ALBANY'S OLDEST FAMILY IN FURNITURE"
NOW IN THEIR BEAUTIFUL NEW STORE AT STATE AND JAMES
Harry Simmons Co., Inc.

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Auburn 2096-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears in Auburn, New York
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

NEW YORK

BAY SHORE

MORRIS FREEDMAN
wishes you
A Merry Christmas and a Glad New Year

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 6-8021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Shoes for Women
I. Miller
Mademoiselle, by Carlisle
Foot Saver
Florsheim
Dr. Locke
Health Spot
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT ST.

Buy from a Registered Jeweler—American Gem Society
VAN COTT Jeweler
60 Court St.
Divided Payments Available

Gift Certificates
If you've still a Christmas gift problem, McLean Gift Certificates will solve them all. Obtainable in any denomination you wish and exchangeable after Christmas for any McLean merchandise of equal value.
McLEAN'S

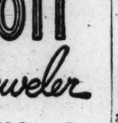
DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Diamonds
Watches
Silverware
82 Court Street

REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

MEN'S WEAR
Nationally Known Makes
Kuppenheimer, Michaels-Stern, Stetson, Arrow Shirts and Ties, Interwoven Hose, Hickok Belts.
MAREAN LAUDER CO.
171-173 WASHINGTON STREET

BRONXVILLE

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags



Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS — HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4570 Open Evenings

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

CORTLAND

Yule Greetings
from the
Modern Beauty Shop
115 Tompkins Street

Readers of the Christian Science Monitor we appreciate your patronage and wish you a Very Merry Christmas.
CORTLAND LAUNDRY
15 Court Street Phone 107

ELMIRA

BOOKS, GIFTS, GAMES and CARDS
For Christmas and All Special Occasions at
DERBY'S BOOK SHOP
112 Baldwin Street, Elmira, N. Y.

Best Wishes for a
Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year
from the
El-Cor Dairies, Inc.
401 Division St., Elmira, New York

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 9-8896. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

FLUSHING (Continued)

WALL PAPER
All Trends
Consultant
DECORATOR SERVICE
For Town or Country
ALEXANDER'S
Sherwin-Williams Paint
137-02 Northern Blvd. FL. 3-6722-3
Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Avenue
Independence 3-4400
MIRRORS VENETIAN BLINDS PAINTINGS

For Your Best Christmas Gift in
FURS
see
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
41-16 MAIN STREET IN. 3-8235

Christmas Gifts from
MILLER & MACK
Men's and Students' Apparel
Novelty Gift Suggestions
36-33 Main Street IN 3-2660

TWEEDS
HABERDASHERS
HATTERS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
ACCESSORIES
37-05 Main Street Ind. 3-2130

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th Street Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-8555

Season's Greetings from
Clara P. Andrews
Now Featuring
THE COLD WAVE
All Branches of Beauty Culture
154-22 Northern Blvd.
FL. 9-2813

MERRY CHRISTMAS and HAPPY NEW YEAR
SIEGER'S BAKE SHOP
Buy Sieger's and You Buy the Best
160-22 NORTHERN BLVD. FL. 9-4602

FLUSHING—Bayside

RICHTER
Florist
Christmas Plants
Cut Flowers and Corsages
Delivered anywhere in the U. S. A.
Telephone **BAYSIDE 9** 3000 3001 3002
197-23 47TH AVE. OLD ROCKY HILL RD.

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE ARE SERVING
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS DINNER
12-9 P. M. **$2.50**
Holiday Pies and Cakes on Order
LUCY FRANCES HUSTON RESTAURANT
110-50 Queens Boulevard
Near Ascan Ave.
BO. 8-9885

CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS — HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4570 Open Evenings

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

CORTLAND

Yule Greetings
from the
Modern Beauty Shop
115 Tompkins Street

Readers of the Christian Science Monitor we appreciate your patronage and wish you a Very Merry Christmas.
CORTLAND LAUNDRY
15 Court Street Phone 107

ELMIRA

BOOKS, GIFTS, GAMES and CARDS
For Christmas and All Special Occasions at
DERBY'S BOOK SHOP
112 Baldwin Street, Elmira, N. Y.

Best Wishes for a
Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year
from the
El-Cor Dairies, Inc.
401 Division St., Elmira, New York

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 9-8896. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE (Continued)

E. L. DURKEE & COMPANY
The Christmas Hardware Store
Housewares, Toys, Skis, Skates, Clothing
Phone 2228 13 N. Main Street
Gloversville, New York

All the Latest
BOOKS
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 North Main Street

YOUR CHRISTMAS STORE
ARGERSINGER'S

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties — Repairs of all Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK ROAD Pone G. N. 48

The Season's Greetings
W. T. GRANT CO.
50 Middle Neck Road

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Hempstead 5246-J. Hours daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS, Inc.
"Back the Attack"
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls
Christmas Shopping Hours
Monday thru Thursday—10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Fridays and Sats.—10 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
Dec. 20 to 23rd inc.—10 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
December 24th—10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVENUE
Hemp. 76
BACK THE ATTACK
featuring
Hickey - Freeman
Stein - Bloch Clothes
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

SPORTSWEAR
Scheff's
Military Supplies
WORK CLOTHES
76 MAIN STREET
(Next to State Thea.)
Tel. Hempstead 6323
OPEN EVENINGS

Marthé-Robet
251 FULTON AVENUE
Merrie Fashions
for a
Merrie Christmas
DRESSES, COATS, SUITS, BLOUSES, SWEATERS, ETC.

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

Buy War Bonds
-ON- LONG ISLAND
ALBERT'S
Quality Furniture
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

DRESSES—COATS—SUITS
Le Rose
12 MAIN STREET

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone: HA 4-3000. Hours 9 a. m. to 12:30 noon, Mon., Wed., Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

BILL SIOTKAS
from
QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER
Wishes you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year
15th Year in This Community

RADIO REPAIRS
Dependable service all make radios
WRITTEN GUARANTEE ONE YEAR
Anywhere in Queens
BERKLEY'S Est. 1925
Call Nearest Branch
JAmaica 6-1200 BOulevard 8-3300
HAvemeyer 9-5500 FLushing 9-4600
Main Office and Laboratories
112-43 QUEENS BLVD. (76th Ave.)

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav 4-3506—3507
HEADQUARTERS FOR RESTOLITE BATTERIES
24-Hour Charging Service
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-Hour Service (If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th POLK Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street HA 9-6550
"The Londoner" Clothes, $35 upward
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Ja. 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring
Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
164-17 JAMAICA AVENUE AND
147-07 JAMAICA AVENUE

J. KURTZ & SONS
Aristocraft Quality Furniture
China—Mirrors—Pictures
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Complete INSURANCE Protection
Agents for
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

The Better Brands in all Men's Furnishings
Chas. Finder Inc.
90-57 SUTPHIN BOULEVARD

JAMESTOWN

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut Flowers
Floral Decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

KENMORE

Lincoln Market
2837 Delaware Avenue De 5800
We Feature Monarch Products

DEL-MOR FLOWER SHOP
3189 DELAWARE AVE. DE. 9170
A full line of exclusive gift pottery, cut flowers, corsages, special table arrangements.

Crossword Quiz Answers

F	I	C	T	I	O	N
I	■	L	U	D	■	E
S	E	E	R	■	A	T
H	■	■	K	I	S	S
■	■	C	L	E	R	K
A	■	E	Y	E	■	T
S	E	A	■	N	E	W
P	■	V	I	E	■	O
■	■	J	E	S	S	E
P	E	S	O	■	■	T
I	T	■	L	E	A	H
S	■	O	D	E	■	O
A	N	T	E	N	O	R

NEW YORK

KENMORE (Continued)

EXPANDING
In addition to doing the finest class of cleaning, we have new fur cleaning and glazing machines.
Most Beautiful Plant
Most Beautiful Work
Most Beautiful Service
EUCLID CLEANERS
3110 Delaware Avenue
RI. 8127

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

Men's Wear **KRAUS INC.** Boys' Togs
Rugby Sweaters
Mallory Hats
Knit-tex Topcoats
Englishtown Suits
2874 Delaware Ave. *Buy War Bonds*

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift always
5440 Little Neck Pkwy. Tel. Imp. 4146

LYNBROOK

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6.50
HARRY'S SHOE SHOPPE
39 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook

WALTER S. MILLER, Jr.
GIFT SHOPPE
CAMBRIDGE GLASS
STEMWARE—SERVICE PIECES
64 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal — Fuel Oil
White Red
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

MAMARONECK

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2736
Mamaroneck 2840
No connection with any other Laundry or with any of a similar name

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
★
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

All Forms of **INSURANCE**
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO 8-6300
Hartford Fire Insurance Agency
9 SO. THIRD AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio Propietor
THE CHECKER VALET
Tel. MO. 8-9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. Third Ave., Mt. Vernon
Mo 8-8884 Fa 4-3948 NE 2-1412

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours: 12 noon to 3 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

Christmas Cards
BOOKS, including "HEROES OF THE BIBLE"
STATIONERY—LENDING LIBRARY
Antiques
THE BOOK NOOK
234 North Avenue New Rochelle 2-3617

Leaf's
FINE FURS
506 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

YOU CAN CUT YOUR FUEL BILL 30% THIS WINTER
Come to us for information on how to conserve fuel and keep your home warm with Johns-Manville Insulation. This insulation will keep cold out and heat in—will actually pay for itself in fuel savings!
Please phone us for information.
NEW ROCHELLE 2-1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER COMPANY

Leather Goods Make Lasting Gifts
A Complete Selection of
Ladies' Hand Bags, Men's Wallets
Luggage of Every Description
Umbrellas, Novelties, etc.
MENDELSOHN'S LUGGAGE SHOP
548 Main St., New Rochelle

JEWELRY OF QUALITY AND PERSONAL SERVICE
Leonard Talner
565 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE 2-3602

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone South 8-8628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BEIN'S BEAUTY SALON
A Beauty Aid for Every Need
Specializing in Zotos Wave
1111 Kings Highway DEwey 9-2088
Bet. East 12th St. and Coney Island Ave.

Ingersoll 2-9184
MYROLA STUDIO
Interior Decorators
HOME OF GOOD TASTE
2115 Church Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist
SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

ROSEDALE FLORIST
Specializing in Highest Grade Flowers
521 Ocean, cor. Church Ave.
Tel. BUck. 2-6800—2-7010

TREPEL BROOKLYN Flowers
1060 Flatbush Ave. Cor. Beverly Rd.
BUCK. 2-7876
THE BEAUTY OF TREPEL SERVICE
Flowers, no matter how beautiful, unless skillfully arranged, lose the effect of purpose. TREPEL floral arrangements are always EXQUISITE but not EXPENSIVE.

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

GREAT KILLS

H. S. BROWER, Inc.
Hardware — Paints
Housefurnishings
Tel. HOneywood 6-2013

PORT RICHMOND

Go to—
GARBER
Outfitters for Men and Boys
143 RICHMOND AVE. Port Richmond, S. I. GIbraltar 2-2222
76 CANAL STREET STAPLETON, S. I. GIbraltar 7-3018

WESTERLEIGH PRESS
Distinctive Printing
1927 Richmond Terrace Gib. 2-2418

ST. GEORGE

ORANGE RESTAURANT
Special Sunday Dinners
146 BAY STREET ST. GEORGE

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

PELHAM

WISE Hardware Co.
Devoe Paint—Mendo Lamps
Housewares
129 5th Ave., Pelham, N. Y. Tel. Pel. 8-0800

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

PELHAM (Continued)

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

POUGHKEEPSIE

A Very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year
from our personnel is extended to our many Christian Science Monitor friends and patrons.
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

QUEENS VILLAGE

Remodeling Repairing
Regina FURS
Furriers Since 1907
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of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 COLUMBIA STREET TEL. 4-0133
Just Back of First Bank & Trust Co

We still have quality jewelry, gifts for these last few days before Christmas
ROEDEL'S
255 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

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G. W. WHITE & SON
INCORPORATED
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
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THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON. 3-6540
52 Lawrence Street

Don't fail your Government or the Boys on the Front. Put every available dollar into War Bonds and Stamps.

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace.

Isaiah 9:6

Stamp Notes

(AP Features)

Philately's first recognition of the American - British - Russian alliance against Nazi Germany has been made with the appearance of a Russian stamp marking the tripartite understanding.

The stamp has not yet reached this country, and a photograph radioed from Moscow to London and forwarded to New York was the first indication that such a stamp had been issued. Illustrated

here, the stamp has a value of three rubles and bears the inscription "Hail victory Anglo-Soviet-American Alliance!—Stalin," with the flags of the three nations at the right. According to the caption accompanying the picture, the stamp was issued sometime in November.

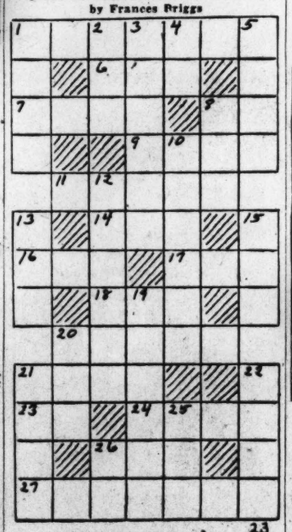
Liechtenstein, the little principality which nestles between Germany and Switzerland in Central Europe, has issued four colorful stamps portraying industrial and farming scenes. Values and colors are: 10-rappen, dull purple; 30-r, blue; 50-r, green and 2-francs, brown. Because Liechtenstein is Axis-dominated, the stamps will not be available to collectors of this country until after the war.

Covers bearing the copies of Sweden's Montelius commemorative stamps have reached this country with special first day cover cancellations. The stamps, issued Sept 9, of this year, are five öre green and 120 öre magenta. Oscar Montelius, whose portrait appears on the stamps, won fame as an archaeologist while a member of the staff of the Swedish State Historical Museum. The stamps were issued on the 100th anniversary of his birth.

Five values of Tunisia's familiar "mosque of Tunis" series have appeared without the letters "RF" for Republic of France. . . . Values are 1.50 francs, 4-f, 4.50-f, 15-f and 20-f. . . . New Zealand postal officials have announced that the one and one-half pence Centennial stamp of 1940 picturing Great Britain's rulers since Queen Victoria will be withdrawn from sale Jan. 31, 1944, and will be replaced with 1½ pence King George VI stamp now in use. . . .

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Hugh Walpole is best known to those interested in fiction, history, or sailing—which?
6—Who was a legendary king of Britain?
7—Forecaster is what?
8—Near.
9—Sleeping Beauty was awakened by what?
11—What is an accountant?
14—Organ of sight.
16—In certain poem, what "hath its pearls"?
17—What kind of broom is said to sweep clean?
18—To contend.
20—Who was King David's father?
21—What is the monetary unit of Mexico?
23—Neuter pronoun.
24—What is name of Shylock's wife?
26—Poem.
27—Who is a Trojan commander in Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida"?

Down

1—A borzoi is a fish, hare, or sash—which?
2—What is a noun suffix forming diminutives?
3—Who united Owl and Pussy-Cat in wedlock?
4—Washington and Oregon are bounded on east by what State (abbr.)?
5—What are used in catching herring?
8—To request.
10—Who is sister of Rienzi, hero of Bulwer-Lytton novel (poss.)?
12—What things might be described as "palmate" or "pinnate"?
13—What is the Egyptian snake which jugglers train to perform tricks?
15—In basketball, a field goal counts how many points?
19—What operatic heroine accepts a king's proposal made through his nephew?
20—What is a velvet-black mineral of the nature of coal?
21—What city is scene of opera "Monna Vanna"?
22—Fifth day of week was named in honor of whom?
25—How is "even" sometimes written in poetry?
26—Book of Joel is found in what division of Bible (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

"Since Pearl Harbor"

Braman, Okla.

Carl Iman, local restaurant owner, doesn't confine his giving to the Christmas season. His generosity, as many a soldier and sailor will bear out, extends through the year. It's well understood in this vicinity that everything is on the house when a serviceman enters Iman's lunchroom and orders a meal. Captain B. A. Weil, Fort Riley, Kan., a patron, was so impressed by the restaurant man's patriotism and hospitality that he wrote the magazine Time of the incident. The letter read:

"Sirs:

"I've been in the army for four years and have seen the public reaction change from 'We must do all we can for the boys,' to 'What! Another . . . soldier.' Today, I had my faith restored. . . .

"While en route to a new station I stopped in the little town of Braman, Okla. (pop. 427), and entered the City Coffee shop. . . . When I asked the proprietor for the check, he informed me that there were no charges.

"Amazed, I asked for an explanation, and then he stated that he had not charged a man in uniform for a meal since Pearl Harbor.

"He feeds anywhere from five to 10 servicemen a day, whether they order a sandwich or a steak dinner.

"I've saluted many an officer, but none with more sincerity than the salute I gave Carl Iman."

Purest Chemical

Common white sugar is the purest chemical substance that most of us ever get to see; it is nearer absolute purity than most laboratory chemicals.

Drawn by O'Malley

"Oh, dear, I didn't want you to see these presents until Christmas. Now you won't be surprised when you give them to me."

Did You Ever Wonder

What Is Meant by a "Captive Mine"?

Many large organizations, such as iron and steel foundries, railroads, power plants, etc., own and operate coal mines expressly to supply fuel for their own use. The term "captive" is applied to such mines because both the mine and its output are owned by one organization.

Generally the entire product of the captive mine is consumed by the firm that owns it, but in some so-called captive mines there may be a surplus which is sold on the open market.

How Much Paper Money Is Printed in the United States?

In these days when billions are bandied about in the news with gay abandon, it is interesting to note that the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing manufactured over a thousand tons of paper currency in 1941, the aggregate face value of all the notes printed being just under 4 billion dollars.

All paper money is printed from steel plates, and since steel engravings today are little used except for the making of currency, nearly all of the steel engravers in the United States work either in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving or for a private agency which undertakes to print paper money for other countries.

If the Middle Verse of the Bible Is Located in the Middle Chapter?

The middle chapter in the Bible is Psalm 117, there being 594 chapters on either side of it in the King James Version. The middle verse, while in the same book of the Bible, Psalms, is nearly 100 chapters away, being the eighth verse of the 18th Psalm. There are 15,590 verses on either side of the one just cited. W. P. Keasbey

NEWS ITEM—THE NEXT NUMBER WILL BE A CHRISTMAS CAROL BY THE DAILY FEATURES PAGE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HERBERT THORSON

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Nothing Serious*

By Le Pelley

..DUE TO CONDITIONS, THERE MAY BE A SERIOUS TOY SHORTAGE THIS CHRISTMAS...
?
OH .. TOY SHORTAGE ... WELL WELL..
FOR A MINUTE I THOUGHT HE SAID "JOY SHORTAGE"!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh, Boy!*

By Rodgers

"Oh boy! Only two more days!" said the Boss.
"Oh boy! Only two more days!" said Joan-
"Oh boy! Only two more days!" said Betty Anne.
And—
"Oh boy! Only two more days!" say I!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Chins Up!*

By The Hagers

The post-duck brought my mail. Said he, "A card from Captain Bill at sea.
He writes: 'My active duty, Mate, Will keep me from our Christmas date.'
Your Aunt Matilda, too, maintains Civilians should not crowd the trains.
"By courage now, we'll all make sure Our future Christmas is secure."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Pacific Strategy

The news of the Marshall-MacArthur conference follows hard on reports of fresh Allied blows in the New Britain-New Guinea theater. American Sixth Army forces have consolidated their position at Arawe, the Australians have pushed ahead toward Madang, and General Kenney's bombers have hit Cape Gloucester once more—2,000 tons of bombs on that target since Dec. 1.

It begins to look as if General MacArthur is getting the strength to go places. Everyone knows where he wants to go—back to the Philippines. It has generally been assumed that the primary Allied objective in the Southwest Pacific was Rabaul—and then Truk. But current operations at the western end of New Britain could be aimed at another goal—the Philippines.

Rabaul can be immobilized. Already it is a trap for enemy ships and planes. American airfields on New Britain will make it possible to apply the finishing touches. But flying over the area, General Marshall may have seen new value in another use for these bases—holding open the Dampier and Vitiaz Straits, between New Guinea and New Britain, which form the water gate to the road to Manila.

Once that gate is secure Allied sea power can flow through to support Allied air and land forces moving east by easy steps toward the Philippines. By this route, the northern islands of the Dutch Indies afford steppingstones nowhere more than 200 miles apart. Truk would lie far to the east and might be bypassed. To attack Truk from Rabaul—as has frequently been suggested—would mean jumping an 800-mile water gap.

Of course Generals MacArthur and Marshall must have noted that there are "lions" on the road to the Philippines. The Japanese base on Palau probably would have to be reduced as would some of those in the Dutch Indies. The steppingstones would become such only when Allied bases had been established. There would also be real difficulty about adequate bases for any sizable naval force.

But with only slight naval help General MacArthur might go a long way via New Guinea and the Dutch islands. General Kenney in the Bismarck Sea battle showed what his land-based planes could do to Japanese attempts to bring in reinforcements by sea. And his men have proved that they can set up air bases without either sea or land transport.

There is good reason to expect the drive in the Southwest Pacific to turn east toward the Philippines rather than north toward Truk. The latter can be approached more easily and directly from Pearl Harbor through the Gilberts and Marshalls. It will probably have to be reduced before the Philippines can become an Allied base for cutting Japan's communications with her southern conquests and for establishing Allied contacts with China. But the tide of American air and sea power is now flowing so strongly that inundation of the whole island bastion of Japan's outer defenses is in sight.

Counter Commandos

The hour of invasion has struck. A smashing offensive is sweeping aside everything in its path. Revolving doors whirl with the speed of Spitfire propeller blades. Counters shake and sway as wave upon wave of feminine infantry is hurled upon them.

Strong men turn pale and daring Commandos breathe thanks for the comparative safety of European battlefronts. For the little woman may be a lamb around the house, but turn her loose in the stores around Christmas time and she's a lioness among thousands of other lionesses.

Never perhaps in history has she been armed with more spending ammunition than she has this year. Swing-shift girls dig into overalls pockets and peel off one tenspot after another without batting an eyelash. Cash registers ring like sleighbells on runaway horses, and retail sales zoom to new heights.

Traffic has become so heavy in some New York department stores they have had to employ traffic directors to keep incoming and outgoing swarms from colliding. Clerks have never known anything like it. Merchants view the scene with mixed emotions—joy over soaring sales, but apprehension over the prospect of empty shelves and little prospect of adequate replenishment of merchandise. Economists and Government authorities watch this reckless spending with but one emotion—alarm. They know its danger—inflation and the calamity which follows such catastrophe.

Profane Pens

The stress of war brings the Lord's name to many a serviceman's tongue—to some reverently, to others profanely. There are those, too, who attempt both uses, but their spiritual needs in this all-out modern warfare are forcing a realization that to revere one minute and revile the next hardly brings down the "blessing of heaven," as the first Commander in Chief pointed out to the United States Army of 1776:

> The General is sorry to inform that the foolish and wicked practice of profane cursing and swearing, a vice heretofore little known in an American Army, is growing into fashion. He hopes the officers will, by example as well as influence, endeavor to check it, that we can have little hope of the blessing of Heaven on our arms if we insult it by our impiety and folly. Added to this, it is a vice so mean and low, without any temptation, that every man of sense and character detests and despises it. G. Washington.

This admonition has been conveyed to present-day troops by means of camp bulletin boards and camp newspapers, and in other ways the Army is attempting to curb profanity.

On the home front, however, the trend appears to be in the opposite direction. So called realistic writing—in books, magazines, and newspapers—is so interspersed with oaths and what were hitherto considered unprintable expressions that it not only offends adult taste, but stands in danger of becoming an accepted mode of expression of the younger generation. Mothers and fathers particularly are concerned at this turn of the pen, and ask what can be done to check its flow.

That flow is governed to a considerable extent by public opinion. If the many readers "of sense and character" were to make known to those in charge of such publications their distaste for and serious objection to the introduction of such profanity into their homes, it could not help but have a purifying effect.

Tito and the Lamp

To understand Yugoslavia one must be able to believe in the impossible, or at least in the fantastic. What could be more surprising than this army of all sorts which has risen Phoenix-like from the ashes of a ravaged nation? It is said now to number 250,000 and to be keeping more Germans busy in the Balkans than are both the Fifth and Eighth Armies in Italy.

For a while, even, no one was sure of the identity of its leader. "Drug Tito," they said he was. Now his name is known to be Josip Broz. But the legendary aspects of his rise to power are preserved in the title still most often heard: "Marshal Tito."

There is, of course, a possibility that his emergence is due to more prosaic causes than those which produced Aladdin's genie. If a lamp was rubbed in this 1943 version of the Arabian Nights, the rubbing could have been done in Moscow. Josip Broz is reported to be a Communist, though he heads an organization that includes many other political faiths. Where he got the equipment to build up his army and harass the Germans before British or American aid reached him is anybody's guess. The Russians were frankly backing him when the other Allies were still looking to General Mihailovic for effective co-operation.

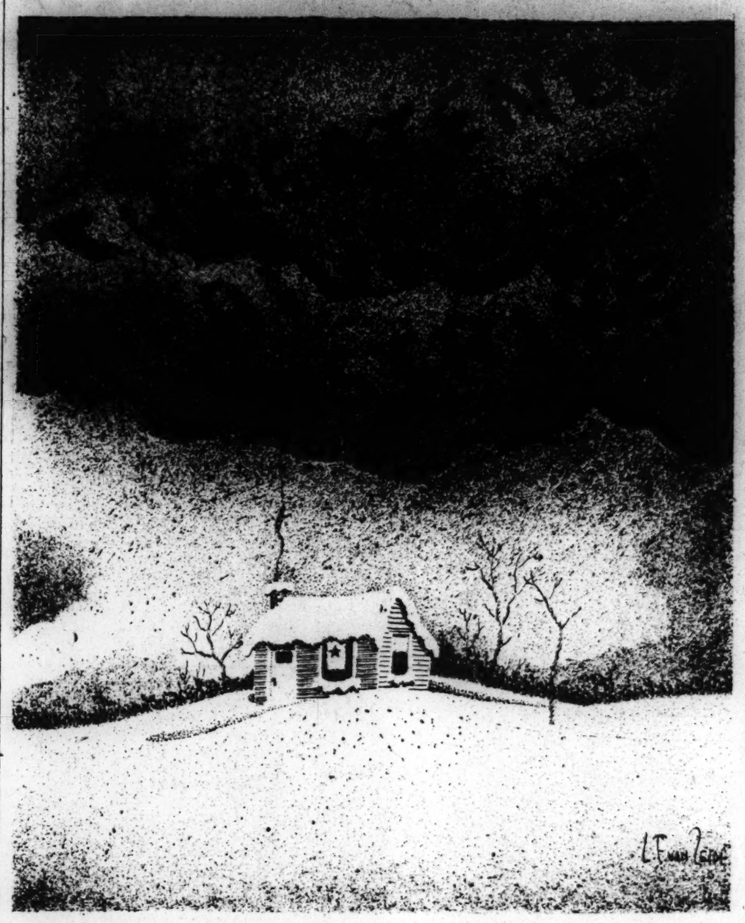
And Marshal Tito seems schooled in political as well as military strategy. For as his military successes have earned him an increasingly good "press," he has turned his mounting influence to the political field. Reports over the Free Yugoslav Radio say the Partisans want diplomatic recognition and that they will not permit King Peter to return to Yugoslavia until the people have had a chance to choose their own form of government.

Marshal Tito's political forays have not at this moment the same open support Russia has given his military ventures. In fact Moscow seems discreetly keeping up a front with its Allies against the somewhat embarrassing importuning of Tito. But the Marshal does not become less importunate. He has been getting more and more of what he wants because he has been able to give the Allies more and more of what they want, and perhaps also because he has a dexterous tutor and strong friend somewhere in Allied councils.

Imagine the embarrassment of a man in our street, who, sent by his wife with just enough to buy two pounds of hamburger, rashly asked the butcher, "Gotta good steak?" and was told, "Yes!"

Oh, well, dime banks fill quicker with no Redcaps about.

Like a Cloud Over the Nation



Manhattan Kaleidoscope

The Wide Horizon

By Ernest C. Sherburne

NEW YORK CITY

Book stores are so crowded that customers form queues. . . . The proprietor of a sea grill reproaching a guest for adding further condiments to his lobster cocktail. "Why spoil a perfect flavor?" . . . Jean Parker of the films, at a reception, surrounded by enough gentlemen to provide a production number for a musical. . . . You saw her in "Sequoia." "Deerslayer" is her latest. . . . The woman who takes a pet fawn for airings in Central Park. Oh, yes, on a leash. Similarly a family cat is escorted for walks on Park Avenue. . . .

The rural movie which gained further realism from the song of a cricket that had wandered into the theater. On Third Avenue of all places . . . Cheese or jelly instead of butter in some restaurants. . . . The unbroken box-office lines at the theaters that have smash hits, including a play by Mr. Shakespeare. . . . The soldiers on leave patronizing shooting galleries. . . .

* * *

Juke boxes that have a slot into which a nickel may be dropped to insure five minutes of silence. . . . The lady barber of West Forty-fifth Street. . . . The Philharmonic Orchestra of 100 playing "Happy Birthday to You" as a surprise to Mayor La Guardia the evening he spoke at the dedication of the City Music and Drama Center. . . . And Dame Whitty, commending the courage and hard work that finally brought this nonprofit enterprise to fruition, remarking, "It's dogged as does it, as we say in Yorkshire." . . .

Chestnuts from Portugal. . . . Hardy visitors to the city riding on open-top busses with the thermometer standing at 15 above. . . . The best place to buy tickets for "Oklahoma," people will tell you, is at Penn Station. . . . The cab driver who said it is a shame that the Theater Guild presents Paul Robeson in "Othello" and doesn't let him sing. . . . He should have been at the meeting for the benefit of anti-fascist refugees when Mr. Robeson sang "There is a Balm in Gilead." . . . The meeting also honored Lillian Hellman, author of "The Watch on the Rhine," with important stage personages paying tribute to her as a friend of liberty and racial unity. . . .

* * *

The sign on the elevator bells at the Algonquin: "Ring once to go down, twice to go up." . . . Sign in a restaurant: "We sell Non-skid Spaghetti. . . . Women taxi-chauffeurs. . . . Ray Bolger, just back from an entertainment tour of Yank camps in Australia, cavorting in his camouflaged suit at the U. S. O. headquarters on Fortieth Street. . . . "The Movie of a Railroad at War" proved to be a picture of what many railways are doing, not just the Santa Fé which made this film in color. . . . Yes, and there is a man who strolls on Eighth Avenue with a goat.

Mirror of World Opinion

A Pilot's Prayer

"Dear God, bless all the fighting men on all the fronts around the world—on both sides, because they all are fighting for what they believe is right. . . ."

That was the conclusion of a simple but dramatic Thanksgiving prayer of a 22-year-old American pilot who only recently had been trying his desperate best to kill Germans in Italy and who may since have met death at the hands of the very fighting men on whom he asked God's blessing.

A "hard boiled" reporter who sat at that Thanksgiving table is quoted as saying afterward, "It took guts to say what he did."

Yes, and a great heart and a great understanding. As long as we have Americans in the cockpits and in the trenches who dare to offer such a prayer, we cannot help but have the highest hope that their generation will bring forth leaders to meet the great humanitarian problems that must follow such a devastating total war.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

He Brought Light

(From Al Newman's cabled story in NEWSWEEK *of the return of exchanged American and British prisoners of war to Liverpool.)*

I watched the next disembarkation group. In the middle stood a tall British officer, wearing the two pips of a lieutenant. He was handsome, clean-shaven and had the thin, aquiline nose of the English aristocrat. Around him, like shipwrecked seamen, were some 30 blind men. One of them, a 72-year-old sea captain blinded by shell fragments in a terrible losing fight against a German raider, clung to him so hard you could see the old man's knuckles were white.

The tall young man was the fourth Marquess of Normanby—wounded and captured at Dunkerque. After his capture at Dunkerque he had been taken to a German prison camp where there were quite a few blind men. So instead of settling down to the living death of prison-camp routine, the young peer, who still had his sight but knew what darkness meant, communicated with St. Dunstan's, which is a British home and society for the rehabilitation of war blinded. The Marquess taught himself Braille so he could teach it to his less fortunate countrymen. Teach them he did, making his own manuscripts by punching holes in paper with matchsticks.

Now the young shepherd was leading his blind sheep home and I'm sure if his illustrious forebears could have seen him they'd have burst their pearl waistcoat buttons with pride.

Fun With a Punkin

(An Editor's Letter)

Here's something for you folks in Our Readers' family who have been asking about John Gould. Of course, this is not his portrait; all who have chuckled over his weekly "Dispatch From the Farm" know he's no punkinhead. But this is some of his work. Just before Halloween, a box came from Lisbon Falls (John never bothers to say it's in Maine) to the Editorial Page and shortly after this note:

I have no idea how long a punkin will stand steam heat—I'll wait for your report on this. Once it is made into a pie—about fifteen minutes in this latitude. . . . I've been smiling about it ever since last June when I inscribed my punkins.

We thought readers would enjoy seeing the punkin and our staff photographer thought it would be fun to dress it up. So here is the proof of John's tale about punkin-etching. (Note for Victory Gardeners: The punkin is still standing the steam heat.)

Tales From Teheran

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

Authentic reports on some of the incidents of the Cairo and Teheran conferences are now becoming available to Washington correspondents and they add some valuable, sometimes amusing, sidelights to what has already been published.

What, for example, did President Roosevelt really have in mind when at his press conference last week he referred to Marshal Stalin as a realist? Most people think of Stalin as a realist and therefore one wonders if something particular may have happened at Teheran to put this impression uppermost with the President.

Something particular did happen and it adds something to our understanding of Stalin as both man and diplomat.

It develops that by protocol it fell to Mr. Roosevelt to open the long-desired conference. He tactfully and courteously began by deferring to Mr. Stalin and suggesting that he might like to say a few words.

Mr. Stalin quietly remarked that he would prefer to listen. Whereupon the President spoke for about a minute on the historic significance of the occasion, its value to the conduct of the war and to the building of a secure peace, and the contribution it could make to world freedom, and then passed the ball to Mr. Churchill.

Mr. Churchill took it zestfully and skillfully and executed several oratorical feints in the best diplomatic manner and after several minutes in which the Prime Minister, as usual, didn't fumble once, returned the play to Mr. Roosevelt with nobody offside. The President then, again, turned to Mr. Stalin and asked if he would like to say a few words.

He would. And Mr. Stalin said in substance: Gentlemen, all the sentiments appropriate to this occasion have been expressed. I subscribe to those sentiments. Now, let's get down to work.

Stalin a realist? Well, the President found him so and also found him quite a damper on working-time persiflage.

Another thing which the American conferees found about Stalin is that while he may be a dictator in his own country, he's not a blustering dictator. He proved to be the most soft-spoken participant in the conference. However large the meeting, however controversial the subject, Stalin never raised his voice, was always poised, friendly, frank.

At the Teheran conference table, Premier Stalin had Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov and Defense Commissar Marshal Klementi Voroshilov sitting on either side of him, but even in response to the most complicated military and political questions, Stalin did not turn to either of his aides for information or opinion before replying.

This did not mean, I was told, that Molotov or Voroshilov are yes-men. It was evident at Teheran that there is a frank relationship between the three, and they were under no necessity to wait for Stalin to solicit their views before expressing their opinions to him. There was apparently an easy, direct relationship, unhampered by formalities, but Stalin was quite obviously not dependent upon his aides.

Because of the apparent delay and difficulty which President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill had in bringing off this personal meeting with the Soviet Premier, the question inevitably loomed in the background as to whether Stalin attended reluctantly, willingly, or with fingers crossed.

I have asked this question of those who have access to the facts and whose own attitude toward these conferences is not wishful. The answer is that Stalin was manifestly a full-co-operating participant in all the deliberations, that he was present because he wanted to be there not because he had been finally wheedled into attending, that his purpose was to exchange views, not to withhold them, and that he wanted to strengthen the Allied coalition both to win the war and secure the future peace.

The United States and Britain are now getting Russian military information which was long suspiciously guarded by Moscow.

The war in the Far East was not discussed at Teheran. The attitude of the Russians seemed to be that will only come up after the Nazi peril has been disposed of.

Many questions remain to be resolved but it is obvious that the foundation for real collaboration between the three countries has been solidly laid.

P. S.—Stalin is an inveterate "doodler." After each of the first three sessions he carefully tore off and put into his side pocket the sheet of paper on which he had been constantly making intricate scrawls. At the final session he left a thoroughly "doodled" piece of paper on the table and it was picked up by a highly placed American souvenir hunter.

Why New England Used Red Paint

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

A while ago I was reading a book that I have fortunately forgotten by name, and it paid a pretty little compliment to the aesthetic proclivities of New England farmers. According to this book the austere and forbidding geography of our countryside was enlivened purposely by the use of red paint on our farm buildings.

This, like running after a caboose, is known as jumping at a conclusion. Anyone who really knows New England farmers would correctly deduce that economics plays a stronger role in our color scheme than such a ponderous supposition suggests. The true Yankee would look at the color card and say, "It's pretty. How much is it?" The myriad authors and poets who have not only found beauty in New England, regardless of barns, but who have thereby paid the grocers with regularity, may ponder this matter otherwise. For my part, I should like to say a few words about paint.

My research began one day at an auction. People go to auctions and stand up all day. I have always maintained as a basic philosophy that a fundament was provided to make mankind think of a chair, and that only the openly rebellious fail to act accordingly. My custom, then, is to go around behind the scenes and pick out a decent chair. I take it to the auctioneer and whisper, "Mr. Gould wants you to sell this next." Not knowing Mr. Gould, but feeling such a request could come only from one of distinction, the auctioneer sells the chair as the only present method of learning who Mr. Gould may be. Thereupon I buy the chair.

In time, at this, I have accumulated numberless chairs, no two alike. On rainy days I sometimes take one apart, remove the old paint, re-do it, and present the handsomely refurbished antique to some friend. In dressing down an old fiddle-back, for instance, I usually find ten or a dozen separate and distinct layers of varnish and paint. Some of these layers come off easily, some don't. If the chair is an authentic antique—referring to age rather than style—the final layer is always a dusty, rusty red. And it will not come off. It penetrates into the wood and the last application of double-ought sandpaper serves more to brighten it than to eliminate it. I inquired about it.

I learned, of course, that this was the paint our early settlers used, made of red orchre mined locally, thinned with some sort of oil, and spread with skimmed milk. It was the only available paint, it happened to be cheap—and they used it because they could get it, not because they wanted to pretty up the neighborhood. If the local paint mine was productive of yellow ochre instead of red, the immediate vicinity had yellow buildings.

The aesthetics of the matter are far less interesting to me than the skimmed milk. They knew nothing of chemistry then, and were not aware that twentieth-century manufacturers would develop a casein paint. Probably the lore behind this will remain as inscrutable as the geometry of the Pyramids—we have proof of past knowledge, but we can't understand *how* they knew.

At about this stage in my research, an uncle recalled the painting of our first big barn. They brought red ochre in a cart, and mixed it in a barrel with coal oil. Then they poured in the skimmed milk and painted. The ochre, a clay, made a suitable color, the oil treated the wood, and the milk gave it a permanency. The barn burned fifty years later, but was only painted that once. Meanwhile it added color and sprightliness to the dismal landscape hereabouts, an asset that had escaped me until I read that book. Knowing something about our family, however, I fancy a liking for the cheapness of the paint influenced their artistic natures somewhat.

A good many times, when reading books about New England, I have felt the authors might have improved the quality of their work by coming around first to confer with me.

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